

REICH DISSOLUTION
MAY RESULT FROM
PRESENT DEADLOCKFrance Favorable to Separatist
Movement—British Reticence
Depreciated—Debt PaymentsPride on All Sides Apparently
Preventing Settlement of
European ProblemBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It is now being conveyed again to the British Government that there is not the smallest possibility of a settlement, unless first, Germany ceases its resistance in the Ruhr Valley, and second, that England indicates what it demands from France and Germany. These are two essential conditions of European peace, and it is difficult to understand why the British Government, instead of evading direct questions about debts, does not frankly submit the plan which The Christian Science Monitor representative has long known to exist.

It is perfectly simple, consisting merely in the renouncing of French payments and also of 22 per cent of the reparations due by Germany to England, provided proper provisions are made for the payment of annuities by Germany which will cover the amount England owes to America. Not even a French guarantee, although it is really largely the French debt that is absorbed, is asked if the total German debt comes within Germany's capacity.

As the French make a strong point of their ignorance of the British intentions, and ask, day by day, what England is prepared to do, it appears incomprehensible that the British official is known, and the question is always eluded.

British Advice to Germany
Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, on the second point of cessation of resistance, flatly refuses, but the French believe, nevertheless, that a word from England would mean Germany's surrender. The Monitor representative has made careful inquiry, and from information of the most authoritative kind feels impelled to assert that the moment has come when it is the duty of the British Government to give the plain advice to Germany to end hostilities. The alternative to cessation, the result of continuance should be seriously examined; the alternative to cessation is undoubtedly ruin for Germany, perhaps Europe. The result of continuance is that France will continue to ally to change its policy and to aim at territorial compensations. The longer the present situation lasts, the more hopeless will it grow.

The question arises whether it is pride which prevents the word being spoken. There is pride on all sides. Germany is too proud to yield; England is too proud to abandon the anti-Ruhr policy; France is too proud to reduce its demands on Germany. But the French pride is most justified. Weakness would mean the collapse of the whole reparations claim. Germany is in the wrong and England is in the wrong.

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ALLY OF DR. SUN DEFEATED,
CHINESE CITIES ARE LOOTEDGeneral Chen's Forces Retreat to Amoy—Régime of
Constitutionalist Leader May End Abruptly

AMOI, China, Aug. 9 (AP)—Admiral Yang's Peking fleet has withdrawn from Foochow for coal supplies. Fresh troops from transports conveyed by the fleet are unable to fight because they have had only four months of training.

The forces of Gen. Chen Chuang-ming, supporting the Peking Government, defeated those of Gen. Chang Tse-ping, ally of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in battles yesterday at Chang-chow and Shihma. Both cities were looted. The southern troops retired to Amoy. Thus far they have defended the port successfully against the northerners' attack by sea.

CANTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—It is believed here that the régime of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, southern constitutional leader, is destined to be short-lived. Dr. Sun's Yunnanese troops have evacuated their positions on the north river and are proceeding toward the east river sector. It has been learned.

Constitutionalist forces have been defeated at Samah, on the East River, west of here. Northern (Pekingese) troops, which have been quartered at Nanyang, are reported to be advancing on Chao-chow. Another body of northern troops started

MARION RECEIVES
'NEIGHBOR HARDING'Thousands Throng Streets of
Home Town and View Body
—Simple Service Tomorrow

MARION, O., Aug. 9.—The body of the late President, Warren G. Harding, arrived here, his home town, today, accompanied by Mrs. Harding, state and county dignitaries, and intimate friends. Throngs greeted the train and witnessed this procession to the home of the late Chief Executive's father, Dr. George T. Harding, which was open to the public from 1 to 10 p. m.

The elaborate services yesterday in Washington were for Warren G. Harding, President of the United States. Tomorrow the services here will be for Warren G. Harding, citizen of Marion, Ohio, and the official reception committee and will be simple, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Harding. Only relatives and immediate friends will attend.

Military officials in charge of patrolling the roads leading into Marion said today from present indications more than 100,000 people will be here before nightfall.

No vehicular traffic was permitted on the city's streets except cars of the official reception committee and the military automobiles.

STEEL'S ORDERS DECREASE
NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on July 31 of 5,910,763 tons, a decrease of 475,498 tons for the month.

Deadlock Over Railroad
Administration Arises

HARBIN, China, Aug. 9 (AP)—Consuls representing four powers still are custodians of the archives relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway, despite the threat of Gen. Chang Tse-ping, the Manchurian dictator, to seize the records of the railway. They also fled with Gen. Chang Tse-ping's commission for foreign affairs individual written protests against the Manchurian chief's efforts to administer the Chinese eastern land office.

The Chinese and Russian directors of the railway are at a deadlock regarding its administration. While the consuls are contending that the foreign concessions along the railway are inviolable under the Washington Conference agreements, the situation is complicated by the arrival of Karakhan, an envoy of the Soviet Government, designated to open negotiations with China.

PHILIPPINES HELD
BADLY DEVELOPEDTalk of Independence Declared
Premature—Capital Shies at
Island Investments

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the Philippines, and America's responsibilities therein, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Ralston Hayden of the University of Michigan. Professor Hayden, an authority on the Far East, recently has completed an exhaustive survey of social and political conditions in the islands, and his article covers the factor underlying the present unrest, which has manifested itself in the resignation of the native cabinet and the clamor for removal of Gov. Leonard Wood.

By RALSTON HAYDEN, Ph.D.
MANILA, July 7.—A few days ago, in Peking, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the first Philippine Commission, now United States Minister to China, related to me the following story concerning the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States:

"One night, during the summer of 1898, I received a telegram from President McKinley, asking me to come to Washington at once. When I reported to the President in the White House, he told me that it had been decided that the Philippines should be retained by the United States, and asked me to be the president of a secret commission to go to the islands and investigate conditions there. I thanked him for the honor of being asked to perform such a mission, but said that it would be impossible for me to leave Cornell at that time."

"Don't let that worry you," he replied. "I will arrange that with the trustees of the university." But Mr. President, I said, "I don't want to leave Cornell. I have been president there for just six years. My work is not complete." That can be arranged, McKinley replied. "You can return after a year." Mr. President, I said, "there is a third reason why I cannot accept this honor. I do not believe that we should keep the Philippines." Neither do I," returned McKinley. Then he went on to say that his first feeling in the matter had been exactly the same as mine. "But we have destroyed the power of Spain in the islands. If we abandon them they will become derelict and be a cause of war. Whatever the ultimate disposition we make of them, we must take the Philippines now. The treaty will give them to us."

Some Step Must Be Taken
A quarter of a century has elapsed since President McKinley and his advisers decided that the United States must "take" the Philippines. How much longer must America "keep" these beautiful tropical islands? Can the United States, with justice to ourselves and to the 11,000,000 Filipinos who inhabit them, ever haul down its flag, depart, and leave this Malay nation to work out its own destiny? In Manila there is a growing feeling that these questions are going to be answered finally within the next few years.

However much Americans and Filipinos may differ among themselves and with each other as to the proper direction of the next step in the improvement of relations between the United States and the Philippines, practically all of them are agreed that some step should be taken in the near future. There are many reasons for this unanimity of opinion that the existing situation is bad, and that the present is a propitious time to better it.

From the political standpoint, the present arrangement is unfortunate, because under it authority in the government of the Philippines is so badly divided that neither the Filipinos nor the American people can hold their respective representatives justly and surely responsible for the conduct of Philippine affairs. For the Filipinos the situation is aggravated by the fact that they are on trial before world opinion. They demand, with much

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Italy Eager to Resume
Relations With Turk
By Special Cable

Rome, Aug. 9.—The Italian Parliament does not meet before November, and the Italian Government desires to resume normal diplomatic relations with Turkey without delay. It is expected that the treaty of the Allies at Lausanne will be ratified by royal decree. The treaty will come into force before both houses of Parliament for approval.

After ratification the Italian High Commission in Constantinople will be recalled to Rome, and will be replaced by an Ambassador.

BRITAIN TO STAND BY
BONAR LAW SCHEME
IN REGARD TO DEBTSMr. Baldwin Willing, Conditionally,
to Wipe Out Inter-
allied IndebtednessBy HUGH SPENDER
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The delay in the publication of the British Communiqué to France and the other powers is due to the fact that the British Government desires to include the reply which it is sending this week to the last French note with the other documents. The apparently semi-official report which was sent out by the press agencies that the delay was due to the bulky character of the previous communication was so absurd that it led to the conclusion that the pro-French section of the Cabinet were holding up the publication. The delay is now explained, and next week the public will have the full British case in its hands.

The Premier, Stanley Baldwin, and Marquess Curzon, the Foreign Minister, were engaged with treasury experts upon a discussion yesterday in drawing up the last document in the series which is the reply to the questions the French Government has raised in its last note. These concern the amount Great Britain expects to receive from Germany and the proposal which it has in mind for the settlement of the interallied debts.

France will not abate its claims under the London ultimatum of May 19, 1921, unless, and in so far as it is released from its debts to Great Britain and America.

Mr. Baldwin cannot of course speak for America, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that he is prepared to stand by Mr. Bonar Law's scheme for wiping out the interallied debts if France will lead to a final settlement of the reparations question. This would mean he would be prepared to forego Great Britain's claim on the Allies and transfer them to a contingent pool to be formed out of any surplus payment Germany might make after paying a fixed minimum for reparations. This pool to be used for the discharge of allied obligations to America, provided the total claim on Germany was proportionately reduced. Mr. Bonar Law's was a very generous offer, for it

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH
President Coolidge's
proclamation, no editions
of The Christian Science
Monitor will be printed
on Friday, August 10, out
of respect to the late
President Harding.

NAVY MAN WARNS
AMERICA LAGS IN
WARSHIP BUILDINGBritain Improving Ships, Japan
Making Cruisers and Subma-
rines, Says Institute Leader

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 5 (Staff Correspondence)—Suggestions recently made that "another naval limitation conference be called to check up on the workings of the Washington agreement and to plan further reductions meet with little encouragement from the naval authorities at the Institute of Politics.

These conferences, it is pointed out, depend in large measure, for their success, upon reciprocal sacrifices between the powers concerned. America, having given up all the tonnage which it is wise for it to relinquish, and having done much less new building than Great Britain or Japan, has nothing to offer at such a meeting.

Although it is admitted that limitation of air-craft building should demand the attention of the great powers, there is considerable doubt as to the possibilities of limiting such construction without interfering with the commercial development of flying.

Capt. Frank W. Schofield of the United States Navy, referring to the difficulty of maintaining the United States fleet as an up-to-date fighting force, since the Washington conference, declared to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

No Ship Appropriation

Appropriation for such construction on American ships has not been forthcoming up to recently. Therefore, we have been obliged to proceed with few ships at a time, so that at no time during this process of modernization will we have fully prepared a new fleet. At the end of the process new defenses against new methods of attack may be necessary.

It is rather significant, in the opinion of Captain Schofield, that America makes such great uproar over naval appropriations which totaled \$300,000,000 last year, and then, forthwith, spends, in the same year, \$750,000,000 for gun and cannon, \$898,000,000 for silk stockings. The vital point, in the opinion of naval men here, is that the spirit of the 5-5-3 agreement between Great Britain and Japan has not been violated. Captain Schofield added:

There is a feeling that America, having stopped construction on capital ships, may be wholly outdistanced by both of these nations, who may use the funds diverted from capital ships construction to the construction of submarines. This actually is what happened in Japan. With capital ships greatly reduced in number, the fighting ships become the cruiser, and naval battles will be fought between fleets of cruisers. Realizing this fact, Japan has gone ahead, concentrating attention upon the construction of cruisers and submarines.

It is particularly in the matter of submarines that Japan is outdistancing us. The truth is, the only nation in the world that could be submerged by most certain dependability was Germany. Japan is learning the German art in this regard. It is a fact that the great submarine now being built and being built for the Japanese Navy are capable of leaving Japan, attacking

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WOMEN GIVE MORE THAN MEN,
PROPORTIONALLY, TO FAMILIESBut Women Are Paid Less,
Proportionally, Than Men,
Says Government Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Pointing the way to a "clearer understanding and a more equitable valuation of the wage-earning woman as an economic factor in the family," the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has just issued a report on "The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support," which undertakes to answer such questions as the relative contribution of men and women to the family budget, the economic effect of the wage-earning woman who also supports a family, and the relative earning capacity of men and women in the family group.

Women as providers for the home, as factors in industry, whose earnings, hours and working conditions have a broad social significance, are still to be recognized," declared the report. "Although their findings cannot be considered to be final, in all of these reports one conclusion is inescapable. It is that in general women are wage-earners not only for their own entire support, but to meet a very definite responsibility as sharers in the support of others, or the maintenance of higher standards of living in the families. There is no capacity for a clearer understanding and a more equitable valuation of the wage-earning woman as an economic factor in the family."

The report was based upon an investigation in the industrial district of Manchester, N. H., supplemented by data from the recent cost of living survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Woman's Pay Comparatively Low
The most important qualifying factor in any study of the relative economic status of men and women in

White House Now Faces
Green Mountain System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, who was reared on a Vermont farm, indicated today that he intended to introduce farm hours at the White House. This morning, despite the strains of yesterday's chronicle, he was early afoot. By 6:15 he had left the hotel, and, accompanied only by secret service men, he walked more than a mile before breakfast. Under ordinary circumstances he retires early and frequently is up by 5:30 a. m.

CONNECTICUT HOPE
FOR JUDGE KLETT'S
DEFEAT IS REVIVEDChurches Continue Their Fight
Against Proposed U. S. At-
torney Appointment

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (Special)—The case of Judge George W. Klett, whose appointment as United States Attorney for the district of Connecticut is being opposed by the Connecticut Federation of Churches, and Hugh M. Alcorn, State Attorney of Hartford County, is expected to be decided in the next few weeks.

A Department of Justice representative has made an investigation of the charges made against him, particularly the objections raised by Mr. Alcorn, who has opposed his appointment to the extent of going to Washington. Two weeks ago it was assumed that his appointment was a foregone conclusion, but the opposition of Judge Klett now claim that the situation has been changed materially, and that his appointment will be impossible under the Coolidge Administration.

The withdrawal by the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League of its objection to his appointment undoubtedly had a decided effect on the Connecticut representatives Congress. But the Connecticut Federation of Churches has not relaxed its opposition, and Harrison B. Freeman, chairman of its committee on law enforcement, personally voiced the opposition of the organization in Washington several weeks ago. It has been claimed by those who would like to have Judge Klett appointed to the high office that Mr. Alcorn is actuated by political motives in opposing Judge Klett's appointment, but no such charge has been made against the Connecticut Federation of Churches. It has opposed his appointment from the start, believing that a man who has been identified so closely with the liquor interests as Judge Klett should not hold an office that is charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws in the Federal courts.

It is the contention of Judge Klett's opponents that President Coolidge, being a lawyer, will be likely to heed the protest of Mr. Alcorn and the objections filed by Mr. Freeman on behalf of the Federation of Churches. They claim that it is unwise to appoint a United States Attorney who is opposed by the State's Attorney of the same political faith in the same district.

If Attorney-General Daugherty recommends the appointment of Judge Klett, and he is named by President Coolidge, it is expected that Mr. Alcorn and Mr. Freeman will continue their opposition to having the appointment confirmed.

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RESOLVE DEMANDS
PRESIDENTIAL BAN
OF COAL WALKOUTState Chamber of Commerce
Calls Upon Washington to Put
Legal Machinery in MotionOther Bodies Asked to Join in
Move to Prevent Predicted
Strike on Sept. 1

Joint action by the Chambers of Commerce in Massachusetts, in calling upon President Coolidge and Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, to use every legal power of the Government at their disposal to prevent a strike in the anthracite mines in labor disputes of the United Mine Workers of America on the check-off and the closed shop; and whereas, The United Mine Workers of America have refused to arbitrate all issues in spite of the willingness of the operators to do so and have generally shown disregard for the welfare of the public in labor disputes.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That this organization is opposed to the granting of the check off and the closed shop to the United Mine Workers of America, and be it further

Resolved, That the Government of the United States should immediately start legal proceedings to prevent the United Mine Workers of America from conspiring to tie up commerce in anthracite coal for the purpose of enforcing its demands for the check off and the closed shop monopoly.

Situation Is Explained
Upon adoption of this resolve the state Chamber requests that it be sent to President Coolidge, Mr. Daugherty, and Governor Cox. A letter accompanying the resolution reads in part:

For a number of weeks the State Chamber of Commerce has been gathering information as to the movement of anthracite into Massachusetts. From all parts of the State comes testimony showing that anthracite is moving to the consumer in unprecedented quantities. On the other hand, householders have placed their orders earlier than ever before and in larger quantities, so that the dealers have been unable to accumulate reserves against the demands of the winter, when the movement by rail is likely to be interfered with.

Retail consumers have been faced with exceptional difficulties in securing shipments of anthracite, and have contended with vexatious policies on the part of producers and jobbers, coupled with unmistakable profiteering, but prices to the consumer have generally remained unchanged, although in a few cases an advance has been necessary. The situation is a most unfortunate one, taken place. Confidence has been expressed, however, that unless a coal strike takes place the dealers will be able to care for ordinary demands this winter.

The definite adjournment of the futile conferences which have been in progress at Atlantic City, between representatives of the operators and the United Mine Workers of America means that a strike of the anthracite miners on Sept. 1 is more than a possibility. It has become a probability and should be so viewed by the interested public. The ultimatum of the United Mine Workers to the anthracite operators' general policies committee is, in effect, "The check-off or no anthracite."

Prepared to Strike
The American people, especially the consumers of anthracite in New England, should appreciate that the ultimatum is directed directly at the consumer. The positive refusal of the miners to consider wages or working conditions, or to arbitrate the issues until the "check off" demand is granted, means, what they are prepared to strike, not for the settlement of any just grievances, but to force upon the industry a wholly un-American and illegal scheme of controlling union dues that has no relation whatever to the public or the business of coal mining.

It is well that both the operators and the miners be brought to a realization that the anthracite consuming public is preparing to retaliate, if forced to do so, by instituting a definite boycott against the use of anthracite. The people of New England have the power and the ability to turn to other fuels if compelled to do so, rather than submit to further unjust increases of prices for anthracite coal.

We do not anticipate, however, that such concerted action on the part of New England will be necessary. Fortunately for us President Coolidge is a man of positive qualities who understands and appreciates the rights of the public and does not hesitate, when occasion demands, to uphold them. In view of the fact that the United States Coal Fact Finding Commission has declared that the mining of anthracite coal is affected with a public interest, we do not believe President Coolidge will be slow to exercise the full power of the Government to prevent the threatened strike.

ELEVATED PAY RISE
HEARING CONTINUES

Hearing in the arbitration proceeding between the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company and its employees was continued today before George L. Mayberry, neutral arbitrator of the men's demands for wage increases amounting to 30 cents an hour and for other changes in working conditions.

Today's session was largely taken up with the creation of Arthur Sturgis, statistical economist, who yesterday put in figures to show the higher cost of living prevailing in Boston and comparative statistics of wages paid. Charles W. Mulcahy, counsel for the road, examined Mr. Sturgis, picking his figures to pieces where he could.

"MONROE DOCTRINE" FOR WORLD" URGED

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons at Chautauqua Discusses American Policy

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 9 (Special)—American foreign policy can not be decisive and clear cut because the power of an American negotiator abroad is limited by the control of the people's representatives at home, and because that control is exercised only after the negotiator has acted, said Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton University, speaking at Chautauqua yesterday on the foreign policy of the United States. This was one reason, he said, for the disastrous and embarrassing complications that followed upon President Wilson's participation in the Versailles Conference, and the consequent refusal of the Senate to ratify what he had done.

Lesson to Be Learned
If the United States were willing to profit by this bitter lesson, Dr. Gibbons pointed out, Versailles might prove a turning point in American history. "Once we abandon our isolation," he said, "we must find that international questions affect our daily life, and the ambiguity and uncertainty of the present system would no longer be tolerated."

In speaking of the fact that the United States won no material gains in the World War, and must now get its face against the tendency of other countries to share in the plunder, Dr. Gibbons said:
"We read through the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties with enemies who would not have been defeated save for us, and we search in vain for any advantage to the United States. We did not come out of the Conference of Paris with even the moral satisfaction of the triumph of the principles for which, 'and for no others,' we fought, to offset the decided material gains of every other participant that contributed human lives and treasure to the common victory. Because we did not play the game at Paris on the basis of grab and barter, because we did not sanction and agree to enforce treaties that brought us absolutely no advantages, moral or material, we are being upbraided."

Monroe Doctrine for World
What is left us, then, but to make "the Monroe Doctrine" for the world the foundation stone of our foreign policy? This means the extension of our defense of the independence of small and weak nations against the encroachment of European empires from Latin America to the whole world.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—John and Ira Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, and Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation were received with enthusiasm by 5000 persons at the old first night celebration at Chautauqua assembly, at which \$20,000 was raised for a new Hall of Missions scholarships for the summer school, for improvement of the grounds, and for the extension of the golf course to 18 holes.

At the close of the exercises a gift of \$25,000 was announced from an anonymous woman donor for a small auditorium to be built before next year, when the fifth anniversary of Chautauqua will be celebrated.

MOTORISTS SEEK LAW UNIFORMITY

Massachusetts Conference Called to Discuss Legislation

For the purpose of obtaining as nearly as possible uniform automobile laws, applicable to all states, there will be held in Boston, Sept. 13, a conference for those interested in motor vehicle regulations and highway maintenance. The question of law uniformity in the various states is being discussed by various public works commissioners, registrars of motor vehicles and police officials, and it is the desire of the allied automobile

interests to co-operate with these authorities in order that proper legislation may be obtained.
Day Baker, chairman of the Massachusetts State subcommittee of the motor vehicle conference committee, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealer and Garage Association, and Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, and Chester J. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association and the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, invite all the motor vehicle manufacturers, dealers and users, garage owners, tire and accessory manufacturers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and others who may be interested in the formation of plans, to attend the conference.

This is the first of a series of such meetings which will be held in practically all of the different states. It is desirable that motor vehicle laws should be so codified that they will be uniform with surrounding states, and not produce a hardship on any class of motor vehicle users, and at the same time produce sufficient revenue so that the highways of Massachusetts may be properly maintained.
All trade associations and automobile clubs of the State will be asked to participate in this conference. Any information desired regarding this conference can be obtained by addressing Day Baker, 126 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FIRM BOND MARKET FORECAST IN 1924

Investment Authorities at Babson Conference Expect Buying Period

WELLESLEY HILLS, Aug. 9 (Special)—Expressions of confidence in President Coolidge's ability to reunite discordant political elements have already somewhat relieved the depressed bond market, declared O. W. Hill, in his discussion of "The Investment Outlook" at the Babson business conference this morning.

"You will see a firm and rising bond market in 1924," said Mr. Hill. Besides the political situation, the bond market has been temporarily depressed by the foreign situation and the fear of political uncertainties in the Federal Reserve system, Mr. Hill continued. This danger must be overcome by general realization of the fact that the Federal Reserve system cannot lift the penalty of unwise speculation or reverse the operation of economic law.

"We shall have a continuance of economic administration," said Mr. Hill, "and no prospect of adding to the investment market with new Government bonds. There doubtless will be a soldiers' bonus but it will be paid out of the general revenues. There is not much chance of a substantial reduction in taxes for some time to come. In fact, there is a possibility of a little increase. There can be little doubt of improving prices on most of the tax-exempt issues. United States Government, state and municipal issues of established market are desirable on present yield, the Federal Reserve is satisfactory for one item in a distributed list. We do not feel as certain of the Joint Stock Land Bank issues in general."

"Keep funds liquid in preparation for the buying period which the stock market will show at the completion of the present area of decline," was the advice of P. S. Sweetser, of the Babson speculative department. The present decline, Mr. Sweetser said, is really a temporary interruption of a long-swing upward trend in the stock market. He prophesied a turn in the market with a buying period early in 1924. He urged investors to distribute their funds and rely upon an average of profits for their returns when the time for buying arrives.

SUMMER SCHOOL HAS LECTURES FOR PUBLIC

PITCHBURGH, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—The course in current educational problems, now being given at the summer school session of the State Normal School, is being relayed by Massachusetts educators, according to Principal William D. Parkinson of the school.

"Project Methods" are being discussed this week by Guy F. Wells of the New York Training School, the lectures being open to the public. "Junior High School Methods" will be taken up next week by B. D. Remy, principal of the Forest Park School in Springfield.

The summer school students have issued a magazine entitled "State Normal Life," which contains a report on the school work this summer by Frederick Ames Coates, as well as editorials, contributions by the students and the regular departments.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair and not much change in temperature tonight and Friday; light variable winds.
Northern and Southern New England: Fair tonight; Friday moderate temperature and light variable winds.

Weather Outlook
Fair throughout the country; considerable cloudiness in nearly all districts, with scattered rains in the past 24 hours in the Ohio, the upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys, and in the east gulf of Mexico; somewhat cooler in the middle and New England states; not much change in temperature elsewhere.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th Meridian)

Albany	62	Kansas City	72
Atlantic City	72	Memphis	74
Boston	74	Montreal	74
Buffalo	66	Nantucket	70
Calgary	45	New Orleans	80
Charleston	62	New York	74
Chicago	68	Philadelphia	62
Cincinnati	68	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	58	Portland, Me.	62
Eastport	58	Portland, Ore.	60
Evansville	62	San Francisco	62
Hartford	62	St. Louis	74
Helena	50	St. Paul	62
Jacksonville	80	Washington	70

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 10:05 p. m.; Friday, 10:26 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:26 p. m.

TRIBUTE IS PLANNED BY STATE AND CITY

Observance of Proclamation Will Be General in Honor of Late President

Compliance with the proclamation of President Coolidge, setting aside Friday, Aug. 10, as a day "to pay out of full heart the homage and love

Text of the President's Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION
To the People of the United States

In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, has been taken from us. The Nation has lost a wise and enlightened statesman and the American people a true friend and counselor, whose whole public life was inspired with the desire to promote the best interests of the United States and the welfare of all its citizens. His life was marked by gentleness and brotherly sympathy and by the charm of his personality he made friends of all who came in contact with him.

It is meet that the deep grief which fills the hearts of the American people should find fitting expression.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do appoint Friday next, Aug. 10, the day on which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to observe that day in their respective places of Divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full heart the homage and love and reverence to the memory of the great and good President whose death has so sorely smitten the Nation.

In witness, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

By the President.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, Secretary of State.
The White House, Washington, Aug. 4, 1923.

and reverence to the memory of the great and good President," will be general throughout Massachusetts. Practically every activity in the State upon which the public is not dependent for continuous service, will be suspended all day. An enumeration of the organizations which have announced such action would include practically the entire list of business, trade and industrial activities in the Commonwealth.

Municipalities, churches and various fraternal and patriotic societies have arranged memorial services which will be held at various times during the day. In many places the churches will unite in union services. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Weymouth, will hold memorial services at 11 a. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, Mass., will hold services at 11 a. m. In Weymouth Hall, Winthrop Center, and practically all the branch churches throughout the State have announced similar services. The Greater Boston Federation of Churches will hold a service in Keith's Theater at 2:30 p. m., to which the public is invited.

The reading of the proclamations of President Coolidge and Governor Coit will be a feature of the exercises everywhere. The Governor's proclamation follows:

A PROCLAMATION
By proclamation of the President, Friday, the 10th day of August, has been designated as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States, in memory of our late beloved President. As Governor of Massachusetts, I urge upon all the citizens of our Commonwealth a proper observance of that day.

President Harding brought to his great office first ability, sympathetic understanding, and unswerving rectitude. The beneficent influence of his public service will continue to inspire the citizens of our country in their purpose to emulate his devotion to the common weal.

From now until the close of the funeral services let there be universal display of flags at half mast. On the day set apart let general business be suspended, let the people gather in their accustomed places of worship to pay respect to the memory of our late President and to invoke the protection and guidance of Almighty God for our beloved country and for him who has been so suddenly called to meet the tremendous responsibilities of the office of President of the United States. May there be no single community in this old Commonwealth which falls to hold appropriate exercises in houses of worship or in public meeting places on the appointed day. In our universal grief let us give new expression to our appreciation of a kindly, noble life given in our service, and to our faith in the country which he helped to strengthen.

Given at the Executive Chamber in Boston this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CHANNING H. COX.

In accordance with the proposal that the bells of the various churches in the city be tolled for 15 minutes beginning

at 5 p. m. daylight saving time, the bells of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and of many other churches in Greater Boston and probably the State, will be tolled.

There will be two open-air services, an interdenominational service at Braves Field at 3 p. m. and a service to be conducted by the Salvation Army at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, an hour later. Practically all public buildings and offices will be closed for the day and a Sunday atmosphere generally will prevail.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. G. E. Duganne, Milburn, N. Y.
Mrs. G. A. Radford, Webster Groves, Mo.
Mrs. E. J. Stockton, New York City.
Mrs. E. J. Stockton, New York City.
Mrs. E. J. Stockton, New York City.
Mrs. E. J. Stockton, New York City.

Robert Jameson, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. A. Macdonald, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. G. A. Radford, Webster Groves, Mo.
Mrs. A. Buschman, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. C. A. Howes, South Easton, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Stockton, New York City.
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COAL RATIONING PROPOSED AS GUARD TO NEW ENGLAND

"No Chance of Famine," Dealer Tells Special Committee of Legislature Investigating Fuel Supplies

Immediate rationing of coal by public order as a protection to the consumer of limited means was advocated today at a conference, held by the special coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature with several Boston retail coal dealers. The suggestion was made by Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, who declared such a step essential to assure a proper distribution of coal.

The conference today was held by the committee with a view to getting information as to the present situation in Boston, to discuss steps possible in the event of a suspension of production, to consider the supplies of substitutes and the possibilities of obtaining them if necessary, and to discuss prices, past, present and future.

Boycott is Supported
The committee has received a large number of appreciative responses from the public to its letters sent to the representatives of the anthracite operators and miners asserting that it would advocate a boycott of anthracite in Massachusetts unless the two responsible groups are able to carry out their duty in supplying the public.

Through the questioning of the dealers today the idea of such an action ran as a dominant current. Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, opened the conference with a statement that the committee feels that it has gone as far as it can in encouraging shipments of anthracite and in pointing out the consequences of a suspension. He asserted that the committee is convinced that the community is ready to turn to the use of substitutes, for a time at least, in order to break the monopolistic control now existing in the anthracite industry.

Dealers Enter Discussion
Edward H. Baker, president of the Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company, was the first of the dealers to enter the discussion. He said that his company has many orders ahead of supply, that deliveries to date average about what a normal year would show, and that his company is following out its plan of last year of delivering what it can and crossing the bridge of an emergency resulting from a suspension when it comes to the door.

A decorative lamp with a glass shade and a cast-iron base. The shade is rectangular with a decorative top edge. The base is ornate, featuring a central column and a wide, flared bottom. The lamp is shown in a simple line drawing style.

Michigan

BOSTON SPENDING \$2,500,000 ON HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES

Cost of Upkeep Gives Strength to Mayor's Argument for \$10,000,000 Granite Block Program

Boston is expending about \$1,500,000 in repaving streets this year, while the bridge and ferry division of the department of public works is putting about \$1,000,000 into different structures which are important links in the city's system of highways. But James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, says that the city is spending too much on the department of public works, and that the highway division, realizing keenly that with \$2.50 per cent of the city's streets paved with the archaic macadam the struggle to maintain the thoroughfares in proper condition is made very hard. Boston has in all 608.13 miles of streets today, of which 353.47 miles are of macadam pavement, 17.39 miles are paved with granite block, 8.91 miles of sheet asphalt and 7.03 miles of asphalt concrete or bitulithic and topeka. There are 12 miles of wood block pavements in the city or but 1.86 per cent of the total. Brick and gravel streets constitute the rest of the highways.

The greater part of the asphalt and bitulithic concrete as well as granite block with cement joints is laid today by contract. The regular paving division employees of the department of public works are usually kept at work trying to keep more than 400 miles of macadam, gravel, and brick streets in repair. The fact that the paving force of the highway division is occupied nearly all of the year in makeshift repair work at a cost to the city of over \$600,000 in pay rolls annually for this type of work has given force to the argument of Mayor Curley that the city should be permitted to issue bonds for \$10,000,000, have the streets with smooth-jointed granite block which will last as the Roman road and pay off the bonds within the life of the streets so built.

Bridge Delays Reported
The bridge and ferry division of the department of which John E. Carly is the engineer, is planning to start and complete the work on the bridge in Beacon Street, over the Boston & Albany Railroad. Delay in the fabrication of the steel, Mr. Carly said, is responsible for the apparent slowness of the work on the bridge. Some of the steel has just been shipped and as fast as it arrives he says that it will be put in place.

The Cottage Farms Bridge restoration has been taken over by the State, while the Charles River Bridge, which will not be completed until early next year owing to delay in getting the machinery for the new drawbridge. The approaches to the West Boston Bridge on the Boston side may be changed when the work of widening and repaving Court and Cambridge streets is nearing completion. The Legislature has authorized the city to expend \$3,000,000 on the Court and Cambridge streets improvements, which when completed will give Boston a radial highway north that has long been needed for growing motor traffic.

The rebuilding of Harvard Bridge, which all engineers unite in declaring to be a work of real importance, in view of the condition of the much-used structure, depends upon action by the Legislature. Mayor Curley's request for permission to expend from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 on a new Harvard Bridge, an artificial island in the center of the Charles River basin, with a great assembly hall and campanile on it, has been frowned upon by State authority, and now the attitude of the city is to wait until some other plan is proposed or the condition of the bridge makes any further delay out of the question.

Strandway Gets Share
The highway division of the city is expending about \$1,000,000 in repaving work this year while the park department has awarded or will award contracts for about \$375,000 worth of paving of the streets under its control. The work of completing the city park in the Strandway, South Boston, at a total expenditure this year of about \$850,000 involves the spending of about \$60,000 or more on the road ways there in bitulithic paving material. Commonwealth Avenue from Warren Street, Brighton, to Sunderland Road has been paved with concrete at a cost of \$80,000. The road paved is one mile long.

Another stretch of Commonwealth Avenue from Chestnut Hill to the Newton line with bitulithic asphalt concrete pavement has been completed at a cost of \$40,000. A new road in the Fens from Louis Pasteur Avenue to Brookline line of bitulithic cost about \$18,000. Audubon Road from Brookline Avenue to Beacon Street has been paved with bitulithic for \$23,000.

Park Department Work
The park department contractors are now working on Audubon Road, from Brookline to the Fens, paving it with bitulithic at a cost of about \$15,000. A \$74,000 bitulithic contract with Warren Brothers Company is the repaving of Jamaica Way, from Lockstead Avenue to Forest Hills Square, about 1 1/2 miles.

Evans Way, from Forsythe Avenue to the Art Museum, will cost \$6000 when completed soon with bitulithic. The passageway from Westland Avenue to Forsythe Avenue will cost \$6000 more with the same material.

Paving of Franklin Road, from Forest Hills Street to Blue Hill Avenue, is to be done this year for about \$65,000, and bitulithic will probably be used.

The park department has control of about 58 miles of highways, either in the system or as Commonwealth Avenue in residential sections of the city. Last year about \$200,000 was spent under Mayor Curley and James B. Shea, park department chairman.

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Next year it is anticipated that money sufficient to complete the permanent paving of all of the park department's streets will be available from the George F. Parkman fund.

Warren Brothers Company has done much of the park department's paving with bitulithic surfacing, for Mayor Curley has insisted that, though higher in price than sheet asphalt, its long and satisfactory wear warrants the expense.

The highway division of the public works department is spending about \$40,000 this year in repairs on the city's 15 or 16 miles of bitulithic surfaced streets. The Central Construction Company, which has done this work for many years, has this year's contract.

One important repaving contract which goes over to next year is that of Massachusetts Avenue from Huntington to the Harvard Bridge with the exception of a short tract of grouted granite block laid this year near Boylston Street in from the automobile supply houses.

The department completed this year the \$100,000 paving contract in Blue Hill Avenue begun last year where bitulithic is laid from Talbot Avenue to River Street. This was on one side of the avenue. Next year it is the intention of Commissioner Rourke to complete the other side at a cost of about \$110,000. This will give to Boston another main thoroughfare of modern paving leading to the south.

The department completed a sheet asphalt contract in Huntington Avenue from Granite Street to the Brookline line, the macadam on the south side of the avenue being replaced by the bitulithic surfacing. It is expected that the other side of this important roadway radial highway will be completed with sheet asphalt next year.

Roadway to Roxbury
Sheet asphalt is now being laid for \$50,000 in Hampden Street from Albany to Dudley in Roxbury. When completed by Oct. 1 this street will furnish a smooth roadway from downtown Boston into the center of Roxbury.

Martin F. Gaddis is laying recut grouted granite block in Dudley Street at a cost of \$25,000 from Hampden to Upham's Corner. Gloucester and Hartford streets in the Back Bay are to be repaved this year with bitulithic for \$40,000. They have been macadam streets and were badly out of repair for a long time.

Commercial, South Market and Merchants' Row in the downtown district are being put into good shape, the department repaving them with grouted granite block on concrete base. This work will cost about \$75,000. B. E. Grant is doing this work. The granite used is the recut block.

A \$20,000 wood block paving contract now being completed is that in

NAVY'S LONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, U. S. S. LANGLEY, TO VISIT BOSTON

Exhibition of Planes Taking Off and Landing on Ship's "Aviation Field" to Be Given During Six-Day Visit

The U. S. S. Langley, the latest development in naval design will pay a visit of about six days to Boston, arriving on August 13, it was announced by the Navy Department today. It is an aircraft carrier, the only one of its type in the navy. Its use with the fleet is shown by the large flying deck that covers the entire ship, and gives her an appearance distinct from all other ships. On this mobile aviation field the aerial fighters that are part of the fleet land and take the air.

The development of aviation in conjunction with the fleet has produced many designs of planes for the various functions that are the work of the air forces in the fleet. There are bombing planes, scouting planes, torpedo dropers, fighters and battleship gunfire spotters, all of whom play their part in keeping the control of the air with the resulting ability to attack the enemy's surface craft from the air.

Exercises, showing some of the various activities, notably the landing and take-off of planes on its expansive flying deck, will be carried on while the Langley is in this port, in full view of the public.

The Langley has not always been an aircraft carrier. It has a record of faithful service as the collier Jupiter, and as such was the first vessel to go through the Panama Canal. The large coal storage bunkers are now, after much modification, used to store the aircrafts when not in use. They are brought up to the flying deck and returned to their "bunks" in the old bunkers by a large elevator. A traveling crane down below escorts each to its particular place.

The Langley is commanded by Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U. S. N., who has been in aviation for a number of years and

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front of the Charles Street jail and the Massachusetts General Hospital.

In West Roxbury, a bitulithic pavement is being laid in South Street, from Washington Street to Bellgrade Avenue for \$30,000 by the Warren Brothers Company, while Coleman Brothers are laying bitulithic in Spring Street, from Center Street to the Charles River, for \$100,000, the work being for about one mile. Bitulithic pavement is also being put on Aldworth and Patterson streets, West Roxbury, for \$25,000. Macadam is replaced here.

Contracts are about to be awarded to the B. E. Grant Company for repaving Chaucer Street, from Summer to Essex, and Essex, from Oxford to Atlantic Avenue, with granite block, and Harrison Avenue, from Beach to Harvard, with wood block. The contract is for \$40,000.

Talbot Avenue, from Blue Hill Avenue to Norfolk Street, is to be repaved with recut granite block this year, at a cost of about \$75,000.

EAST JAFFREY HAS BIG FETE PROGRAM

Celebration of 150th Anniversary to Continue for One Week

EAST JAFFREY, N. H., Aug. 9 (Special)—Hundreds of residents and summer visitors are ready to participate in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of this town which begins tomorrow with a reception in the old town meeting house. The program will continue for a week.

Services will be held in all the churches Sunday and Monday. Herbert W. Gleason will speak on "Monodnock, Beautiful and Beloved." Mr. Gleason is official photographer of America's national parks.

Many students of the old Melville Academy and descendants of old pupils will attend the academy from 1837 to 1843 will take part in an "old time lyceum" Tuesday.

A gymkhana on the parade grounds at the center is scheduled for Wednesday. "Children's Day" will be observed Thursday. The principal exercises will be held Friday morning. B. B. Robinson, president of the Village Improvement Society, will give the opening address. The Hon. Albert Annett will give the chief address.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., retired, will be the guest of honor at the day Saturday. He has under the auspices of the John Humiston Post, American Legion. Three ball games, a bon fire and dance will conclude the week's celebration.

TIMBER INDUSTRY ACTIVE

VICTORIA, B. C., July 28 (Special Correspondence)—Unprecedented activity in western Canada's timber industry, caused by heavy building operations in the United States, is recorded by Government experts of the Provincial Government here. Figures issued at the Parliament Buildings show that scale and royalty revenue from timber exports for the last month amounts to \$1,200,000. For a corresponding month last year the total was \$100,000, and for 1921, \$36,000. Heavy timber sales also are reported.

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RHODE ISLAND WET ATTITUDE ASSAILED

Cited as Flagrant Violator by Former Cranston Mayor in Talk to Grangers

KINGSTON, R. I., Aug. 9 (Special)—Asking if law on Rhode Island are satisfied to stand before the country with the low standard of political life they at present tolerate, Edward M. Sullivan, former mayor of Cranston, addressed the State Grangers at their annual field day here yesterday. Mr. Sullivan asserted that prohibition is the greatest domestic question to be dealt with in America. He said:

Abraham Lincoln said that this country could not survive half slave and half free, and we may say that this country cannot survive if Rhode Island and one or two other states are to harbor and protect outlaws who are not resisting the law on principle, but are violating the law because they are making money by doing so, while all the other states support the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The country which looks to Rhode Island for a public opinion which will encourage the experiment being made under the Eighteenth Amendment finds a Rhode Island which is shamelessly tolerating the most flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment.

And more than that, the Nation finds the duly constituted authorities of the cities and the towns of Rhode Island, by many instances actually engaged in the bootlegging industry.

And even beyond that, the American people see Rhode Island, in which the political power and influence of men in high places is exerted for the benefit of the bootlegging industry.

Men resign from police departments rather than face charges of having engaged in bootlegging. Throughout the larger part of Rhode Island an unofficial license system exists in the liquor traffic; police authorities license bars and liquor dispensaries.

The people of Rhode Island may be overwhelmingly opposed to prohibition, but it is entirely another thing to have a Rhode Island which is shamelessly tolerating the most flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment.

NEW STEAMER STARTS ON NEW BEDFORD LINE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—The new steamer Islander takes her place today in the service of the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Line operated by the New Bedford, Woods Hole and the Islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

The Islander represents the maximum of safety and comfort. The vessel is 110 ft. 3 in. overall, 50-foot beam over guards and has a carrying capacity of 2000 passengers and 50,000 cubic feet allowance for freight. The comfort and convenience of the traveling public have had special consideration. Bilge-keels are fitted to the hull to reduce rolling and at the forward part of the boat, the solid steel structure extends a distance of 30 feet from the saloon deck to the water line, making the vessel especially dry and comfortable even in rough weather.

INJUNCTIONS URGED TO OUST SALOONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—The injunction process will be applied to put old-time saloons out of business here, it is stated in an announcement from Col. L. D. Hebbell, chairman of the Police Commission, following a conference with Charles

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Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies
Free service for planning the furnishing of homes.
THE KOCH COMPANY
10047-10049 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Opposite East 150th Street

"2nd Cut"
Begins Friday
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
Davis "Good Clothes"
For Men and Boys
THE W B DAVIS CO.
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We send them by mail carefully packed
CRANE'S Chocolates
75c-1.00-1.50 a pound
"In all the world no sweets like these"
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10203 Euclid Ave.
Hotel Cleveland

H. Wright, District Attorney. R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in Massachusetts, on a visit here this week, pointed to the injunction weapon as the most effective now open to prohibition enforcement officers, as it enables them to close such a place as a common nuisance, and also enables them to reach the owner of the property.

William M. Forgrave, Anti-Saloon League superintendent for this district, said today that the injunction referred to by the police head in all probability would be brought under sections 21 and 22 of the Volstead Act, which provides for the abatement of liquor nuisances in the state courts. He called attention to the fact that the right to bring such action in a state court had been upheld by the Supreme Court of California in a unanimous decision last year, and that the proceeding is analogous to the process that has been pursued occasionally in the enforcement of the naturalization and employers' liability acts.

AUSTRALIA FIGHTS PRICKLY PEAR PEST

Scientists Attack Plague With Insect Parasites

ADELAIDE, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—The area invaded by prickly pear in Queensland is now estimated to be between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres, and in New South Wales approximately 6,000,000 acres. The menace of the prickly pear to Australia, however, was emphasized in a lecture at the University the other night by Prof. Harvey Johnston, who has been carrying out important work in Queensland, and is sanguine of excellent results ultimately.

The losses resulting from its spread were difficult to estimate. According to Professor Johnston's figures, about \$5,000,000 have been spent in Queensland by pastoralists and agriculturalists in keeping their land clear. For many years bonuses up to \$4 an acre have been offered by the Government to assist in clearing the land, but Professor Johnston says that is rarely availed of.

Various methods have been adopted to control the pest, including its utilization for cattle fodder, material for paper pulp making, and alcohol production; but the chief interest of the large audience in Professor Johnston's address was aroused in the explanation of the attempts at biological control of the pest.

Imported cochineal insects from Ceylon and northern India have led to the utter destruction of a particular species of prickly pear. The scientific work is being carried out by Professor Johnston, whose recent visit to America has enabled a plan of campaign to be organized by the utilization of insects which attack various parts of the plant. There is now a laboratory near Brisbane, and subsidiary centers in the northwest of New South Wales and Central Queensland. Much is hoped from the combined activities of the prickly pear insects, once their numbers become sufficiently great for liberation to take place. It must not be forgotten that the pest has had 60 years' start on the scientists of Australia.

PORTS CUSTOMS LARGER

New York ports' customs receipts of \$5,817,994 for the first week of August increased \$627,779 over the preceding week and \$306,094 over the first week of July, 1923.

The following figures on male employment from the Thirty-Fifth Street office reveal the situation during 1922

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Hotel Cleveland

ENDLESS CHAIN OF NEGROES SEEKS CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT

State Officials Face Problem as Steady Flow From South Continues—Men Are in Big Demand in Mills

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Reports that Negroes are arriving here from southern states by the hundreds and seeking employment in the steel mills, foundries and other manufacturing plants, resulted in a conference yesterday between George B. Arnold, Illinois director of labor, and Charles J. Boyd, general superintendent of the Illinois free employment offices in Chicago, preliminary to a thorough survey of Negro employment conditions in manufacturing in the so-called Calumet district south of Chicago.

"We intend to make a first-hand investigation of the influx of Negro labor and employment conditions in the plants in south Chicago, Gary and Hammond, Ind., with a view to rendering such service as is called for at the present time," said Mr. Boyd. According to many reports, there seems to be an endless chain of Negroes arriving in Chicago territory, looking for work, and they must be properly cared for." Continuing, he said:

Large numbers have been employed in the steel mills, foundries, packing houses, etc. Some plants are taking all they can employ. Others have in our Chicago offices standing orders from many concerns to send them all the able-bodied Negroes who seek employment at our offices.

Steel Mills Will Help
While the manufacturers are employing many, a large number are finding jobs on hard road construction projects in various parts of the State for the summer months. There is a large turnover in Negro labor, as they are not always well fitted for the hard work in the big plants. This results in a certain amount of the new population being unemployed. Should the steel mills adopt the eight-hour work day, more jobs probably would be made available for Negroes.

Figures from our Thirty-Fifth Street office on the Chicago south side, where most of the male Negro labor is handled, show a steady and very rapid increase in Negro employment ever since a year ago January. These figures, I think very likely, are a good index of the situation throughout the Chicago district.

In January, 1922, when the increase in request by male Negroes for work first began a decided movement upward, there were 458 registered in the free employment offices on Thirty-Fifth Street, and we succeeded in placing 96 of them on jobs. Last May, 14 months later, the number of male Negroes seeking jobs had jumped to 2468, and we placed 1869 of them.

Interesting Statistics
The following figures on male employment from the Thirty-Fifth Street office reveal the situation during 1922

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August Sale of Furs

This Fur Sale comes as the culmination of long planning and preparation. It offers only choice pelts, all the authentic new styles, and perfect workmanship. These garments will be offered at such low prices only during this month.

Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)
\$250-\$775
These luxurious models favor the straight silhouette. They are made plain or trimmed.

Natural Mink Coats
\$935-\$1750
Gorgeous full length coats of fine dark skins. Deep collars and cuffs

Raccoon Coats
\$115-\$350
Swagger coats of Raccoon that promise excellent wear. Made of fine long-haired skins.

The Kinney & Levan Co.
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CLEVELAND

Engel & Fetzner Co.
"Furs Exclusively"
Huron at Euclid—Playhouse Square
CLEVELAND

The May Co.
CLEVELAND OHIO

Nyria Triumphs on Second Day at Cowes

Weather Requires Maneuvering

King George's Britannia was the scratch boat, but the weather conditions were not suited to her and she was led home by Mrs. E. R. Workman's Nyria, to which Britannia conceded

seven minutes, Britannia finished second, but was disqualified, the second prize going to Col. J. Gretton's Ketch Gariad.

K. H. Preston's Paula III was an easy winner in the class for yachts under 100 tons. J. S. Highfield's Dorina, formerly the Tulga, was second. Moonbeam, winner of the King's Cup, was third.

Frederick Last's Noreen won the 12-meter class race by five seconds

From Mr. O'Connor's Kelpie, Mr. Payne's new Fife boat, Vanity, being third.

Jean captured the six-meter class race, with Capelle second and Reg third.

WASHINGTON IN SEMIFINAL
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Washington, 1922 champion, advanced to the semi-

final round of the thirteenth annual championship tournament of the United Printers' International Baseball League today at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., defeating Detroit, 8 to 7 in an 11-inning contest. St. Paul, farthest west of the 14 teams comprising the printers' circuits, eliminated Philadelphia, 5 to 3. The four surviving teams now in the race for the A. G. Herrmann trophy are Washington, St. Paul, Chicago, and Hamilton. These four teams will meet

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E
 Washington 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 1 0 0 1-8 15 4
 Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 4 0 0 0-7 9 7
 Batteries—Simmons and Depper; Anderson and ...

son, Bohme and Buchta.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Paul	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	3	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	4

Batteries—Berg and Jandi; Bellman and Bergey.



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KEANE AND CLARK MUST NOW MEET

Latter Continues Winning and Looks Most Formidable for Diamond Ring Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Having swept the field in his first seven matches, F. E. Clark of Springfield, Mass., today faces his two most formidable opponents to complete the first round of play for the Diamond Ring championship in league at Washington Park here. Clark must now meet J. J. Keane of Chicago, title defender, who has won four straight, and Frank Selden of Kansas City, who has won four and lost three.

For two days the clash between Champion Keane and Clark, the favorite for the title, has been postponed. It must be played today, however, as all matches of the first round must be completed before the second round begins.

Clark, who has been winning matches by one-sided scores, almost met his equal in one of the three contests he captured today, however, as "Carlson" of Chicago, scoring 24 points on him, the largest total so far recorded against the Springfield star. W. W. Wilson of Chicago scored 19 points before being defeated, while A. B. Argenbright of Kansas City was able to count only three wickets before Clark struck out.

In the brush with Carlson, Clark, the leader, had the advantage, 7 to 2, left over from Tuesday, when the match was interrupted by rain. Clark set up for his partner ball and Carlson hit by a direct shot, the length of the court. Taking the balls Carlson carried the white from the first arch to the basket, the center going home, counting 11 points and making the score 17 to 13.

On his turn Clark missed a bank shot and Carlson put his partner ball through the basket, he drove the black down to the first quarter arch and played around again to the basket coming home, scoring 10 points and leading 23 to 17.

Another miss for Clark gave Carlson a golden opportunity to upset the eastern favorite, but after he put his partner ball through the basket he faltered. Clark hit with an open ball the length of the court and finished with a run of 15.

In defeating Selden, Champion Keane kept his opponent tighted up. Keane ran 10 and Selden followed with six, Keane scored 10 more to seven more for Selden. Keane then missed and Selden counted six, Keane came back with a 12, striking out, the score being 32 to 19.

Outside of losing to Clark, Carlson had a fine day, defeating G. E. Swanson, Chicago, 32 to 20; F. C. Turner of Pasadena, Cal., 32 to 19, and Argenbright 32 to 14.

The annual meeting of the American Ring Congress, which was scheduled for last night, is to be held Friday morning, there being no tournament play Friday. The summary:

DIAMOND DIVISION
F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated G. E. Swanson, Chicago, 32 to 20.
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F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 14.

First Division
H. H. Davis, Newcastles, defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 32 to 16.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated M. R. Reeves, Columbus, 32 to 14.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated H. H. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 21.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Vancouver, 32 to 16.
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, defeated B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, 32 to 23.

Second Division
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
W. F. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.
C. W. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
C. W. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.

Third Division
H. H. Davis, Newcastles, defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 32 to 16.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated M. R. Reeves, Columbus, 32 to 14.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated H. H. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 21.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Vancouver, 32 to 16.

Fourth Division
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
W. F. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.
C. W. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
C. W. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.

Fifth Division
H. H. Davis, Newcastles, defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 32 to 16.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated M. R. Reeves, Columbus, 32 to 14.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated H. H. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 21.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Vancouver, 32 to 16.

Sixth Division
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
W. F. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.
C. W. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
C. W. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.

Seventh Division
H. H. Davis, Newcastles, defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 32 to 16.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated M. R. Reeves, Columbus, 32 to 14.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated H. H. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 21.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Vancouver, 32 to 16.

Eighth Division
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
W. F. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.
C. W. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
C. W. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.

Ninth Division
H. H. Davis, Newcastles, defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 32 to 16.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated M. R. Reeves, Columbus, 32 to 14.
B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, defeated H. H. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 21.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Vancouver, 32 to 16.

Tenth Division
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
W. F. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.
C. W. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 19.
C. W. Davis, Newcastles, 32 to 14.

Ten R Sloops Will Enter Trial Races

Lake Michigan Yachtsmen Anxious to Win Richardson Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Seven races to determine which one of the 10 eligible R sloops on Lake Michigan will represent the Lake Michigan Yachting Association in the Richardson Cup international races at Toronto, Canada, Sept. 5 to 7, have been scheduled by Charles Scott, secretary of the lake association. The first series of tests is to be held off Belmont Harbor here Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The following week-end the R boat races for the Lipton Trophy will be observed by the committee in charge of selecting the boat. Lipton races, held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, will be followed by an extra race Sunday.

"It does not follow necessarily that we will pick the boat that wins a majority of these races," said Secretary Scott in outlining the plans in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There will be a wide latitude for the committee to exercise its best judgment." The other members of the committee are C. W. Kraft of Chicago, president of the association, and James Hart of Milwaukee, vice-president.

"We will take into consideration other things, such as the type of weather encountered during the elimination trials. Some of the R boats are concededly heavy-weather boats, some are acknowledged to be light-weather boats. We may prefer to send a boat to Toronto that is good in both kinds of weather."

"On account of finances Lake Michigan was not represented in the international series last year. The Chicago Yacht Club, however, has this year put up \$1500 to finance a representative. While most of the R boats are members of its fleet, there is no certainty that one of the outside boats will not get the benefit of the appropriation by meriting the selection."

The big question mark in the local fleet is in the new Maxson rigged sloop just brought from the shipyard by Samuel Dauchy, veteran amateur yachtsman of the lake. He recently sold his fast Sarsi to Benjamin Carpenter in order to acquire the new R boat.

Lake Michigan wants to win the Richardson Cup this year because in 1924 the races are to be held off Chicago. To have the cup here will increase local interest in the R type of boats, according to Vice-Commodore Wright, causing more additions to the fleet and increasing the possibilities of the cup remaining here year after year.

S. O. Richardson Jr. of Toledo, O., established the cup as an international trophy to replace the famous old Canada Cup. The Canada prize was for 35-foot sloops owned on the Great Lakes in clubs belonging to the yachting associations of the United States and Canada. The Richardson trophy was first provided for P-class boats, but during the war the Lakes were almost stripped of this type of craft by the popular demand which arose on the Atlantic coast.

This flow of P boats to the seaboard set up a counter-flow of R boats from the coast to the lakes, with the result that the R boats became the most popular class. The Richardson trophy was then converted to the R class. Only three boats compete for the cup, one from each of the associations belonging to the Yacht Racing Union. At Toronto there is to be one boat from Lake Michigan, one from Lake Huron and one from Lake Erie.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
New York 69 26 .687
Chicago 61 42 .592
Cincinnati 61 42 .592
Philadelphia 55 48 .529
St. Louis 52 51 .505
Pittsburgh 48 55 .464
Boston 34 69 .330

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

NOT SO EASY AT ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—New York today found the Cardinals a different proposition than the Cincinnati Reds, from whom J. J. McGraw's team had just taken five straight. For St. Louis, with Jesse Haines rounding into great form, defeated the champions this afternoon, 4 to 1. The tying and winning runs came over in the eighth on H. H. Myers.

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Events for Women at National Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

WOMEN athletes are invited to participate at the championship track and field games of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to be held here Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, for the first time in the history of athletics in the United States. Four special events have been provided for girls, it is announced by C. A. Dean, chairman of the track and field committee of the national body.

These events, to be held on Monday in connection with the five relay races for men, are the 100-yard dash, 75-yard hurdles (ft. 8 in. high), running high jump and running broad jump. Gold medals are offered for the winners in each event, silver to the second and bronze to the third.

sacrifice fly, scoring J. L. Bottomley, and Edward Alsmith's home run. In the last five innings Haines allowed but two hits. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2
New York 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2

Batteries—Haines and Alsmith; Bentley and Snyder. Umpires—Pfirman, Finerman and Quigley. Time—1 h. 40 m.

BROOKLYN-PITTSBURGH SPLIT
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—Brooklyn split a double-header with Pittsburgh today. The visitors took the first game handily, beating Earl Hamilton out of the box in 3-13 innings, while Arthur Vance, in the box for the Superbas, was as effective as usual. But for an error by Morris Berg in the third inning, Vance would have scored a shut-out. M. G. Carey opened the assault on B. A. Grimes in the second game with a home run. Following that, the locals took advantage of Brooklyn misplays and won without much trouble. The scores:

First Game
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Hamilton, Steinler, Bagby and Mattos; Long, pitcher—Hamilton. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1 h. 35 m.

Second Game
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2

Batteries—Grimes and Gooch; Grimes and Taylor. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1 h. 32 m.

CUBS DEFEAT PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—T. C. Kaufmann was very effective after the first inning today and Chicago, by bunching hits with bases on hand, beat the "birds" of Philadelphia, 4 to 2. One out of the Cubs runs was the result of a homer by A. B. Priberg. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2

Batteries—Kaufmann and O'Farrell; Ring and Wilson. Umpires—Moran, Westervelt and Hart. Time—1 h. 35 m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Won Lost P.C.
Baltimore 69 26 .687
Chicago 61 42 .592
Cincinnati 61 42 .592
Philadelphia 55 48 .529
St. Louis 52 51 .505
Pittsburgh 48 55 .464
Boston 34 69 .330

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Syracuse 3, Jersey City 2.
Syracuse 3, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 5, Newark 1.
Rochester 5, Newark 1.
Toronto 2, Reading 6.
Toronto 2, Reading 6.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 6.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Won Lost P.C.
San Francisco 77 52 .592
Sacramento 69 58 .543
Portland 60 66 .476
Salt Lake 58 67 .464
Seattle 58 67 .464
Vernon 58 67 .464
Oakland 58 67 .464

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Sacramento 4, Vernon 1.
Portland 1, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 3, Seattle 2.
Oakland 3, Salt Lake 2.

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SECOND ROUND OF MUNICIPAL PLAY

Rain May Postpone Matches to Saturday — Holman - Rose Match Expected to Feature

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9 (Special).—Play in the United States municipal tennis championship is now in the second round in the singles event. In what is expected to be the feature of the singles contests C. W. Holman, the San Francisco public courts champion, will meet C. S. Rose of Jacksonville, Fla. Holman is favored owing to his straight-set victory over Ulysses Auger, the municipal champion of New Bedford, Mass. The California star plays a game similar to the other ranking players of his State. Against Auger yesterday, Holman showed that he possessed an all-around game, which should give his future opponents plenty of competition.

Rose won his first-round encounter by default. The Florida star plays a hard-hitting game, as indicated by his work in the doubles yesterday. He was defeated by the first two sets, participation in some of the national events during the past few years.

Charles Lejeck, the Chicago player, came from behind to win a first-round singles match from D. C. Thorndike, the Providence (R. I.) Municipal player, beating him from the Red Box out with the loss of five games.

Lejeck changed his style of play somewhat in the third set, which he won, 6-3. In the last two sets the Chicago champion played a consistent game at the net position which enabled him to win. The final score, 4-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

S. B. Kahn, New York, and G. G. Amsterdam, Philadelphia, came quite a distance to meet in the first round of the singles event. In a match of 46 games the Philadelphia was returned the victor. Four sets were played and the score was 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

There were a number of long rallies, nearly every game going to deuce. T. A. Heusermann and E. A. Schwarz, the St. Louis doubles combination, advanced a round in that event, as a result of their four-set victory over E. B. Howard and H. P. Parmelee.

C. G. Amsterdam, Philadelphia, defeated Ulysses Auger, New Bedford, Mass., 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Charles Lejeck, Chicago, defeated D. C. Thorndike, Providence, R. I., 4-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.

L. A. Brophy, Spokane, Wash., defeated S. Q. Williamson, Detroit, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

C. S. Rose, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated the New Orleans entrant by default.

S. B. Kahn, New York, 4-6, 6-4, 10-8, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
T. A. Heusermann and E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated E. B. Howard and H. P. Parmelee, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

George Glavin and Gerald Smith, Kansas City, defeated H. E. Mitchell and S. Q. Williamson, Detroit, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
L. R. Hardy, Memphis, defeated M. N. Smith, East St. Louis, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, defeated J. D. Davis, Boston, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

M. L. Tressel, Buffalo, defeated J. D. McDonald, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

C. G. Amsterdam, Philadelphia, defeated Ulysses Auger, New Bedford, Mass., 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Charles Lejeck, Chicago, defeated D. C. Thorndike, Providence, R. I., 4-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.

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PICK-UPS

THE New York Nationals opened up in St. Louis with a lead of 7½ games on their nearest competitors. When they entered Cincinnati, after beating Pittsburgh to the odd game in a series, the Giants' margin was slim indeed. They proceeded to lengthen it by winning five straight from their most persistent challenger. It is the same as in other years—the near-champion looks fine until they meet the very team they ought to dispose of. Class has asserted itself and New York is merely on its way to a third successive pennant monopoly.

Persons who are called upon to figure out things baseballers are advised to turn their attention to the world series, which will, in all probability, take place two months hence, at the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium. The month of September will, it seems, provide one long workout for the Manhattan club, preparatory to their third annual bout. And in spite of all reports to the contrary, New York never tires of winning. Adolfo Luque, the Cincinnati National pitcher, has drawn a suspension from President J. A. Heydler, pending an investigation of his actions in Tuesday's contest between the Reds and New York.

Arthur Vance has won his ninth consecutive victory. There was no doubt of his having earned that one over Pittsburgh yesterday, either.

Cleveland is making a specialty of "20-or-better" scoring games. The Indians were not satisfied with piling up a record score on the Red Sox out at Dunn Field, for the other day they showed Washington fans how it is done, taking the Senators into camp, 22 to 2.

Owen Bush's three recruit pitchers did not show to much advantage, but then the manager might just as well send his shortstop or Nick Altrock into the pitcher's box when the Indians are in a batting mood. The result wouldn't be much worse, at least.

Frank Brower did some great batting with his six hits in six times at bat. The former Washingtonian scored three runs, stole a base, and included a two-bagger in his repertoire.

The Browns' last game under Fohl was a complete success, as they defeated their greatest foe—the New York Yankees—in a high-scoring exhibition. But even the five pitchers that St. Louis used could not stop H. Ruth from scoring his one hundredth, and one hundred and first runs of the season.

T. R. Cobb was an interested spectator at the North Cambridge-Lynn Cornet Field, for the Greater Boston Twilight League the other evening. The Detroit leader sat on the North Cambridge bench and, in his presence, that team beat the Cornets, usually a very hard opponent, by a score of 6 to 2.

Cobb had to have some baseball, and there was no game at Fenway Park, he took this way of getting his daily share of the national pastime.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Rasmus and Remus

ONE day, as I was sitting quietly sewing in my room, I glanced toward a small cupboard in the corner and saw a tiny mouse creeping cautiously out from a hole in the bottom of the door. I saw a tiny mouse, because, though all mice are small, this one was only about half grown, which made him very tiny indeed. I kept still—so still that I fairly held my breath. But, for all that, two bright eyes soon spied me and whisk!—there was no mouse visible.

The next day, at about the same time, the same thing happened. "Well!" said I to myself. "That's strange." I kept still—just as still as I had before—but the two bright eyes spied me again and away went my mouse. But I imagined that he stayed a little longer this time.

I was becoming interested and so I decided to coax him along a little. The next day I put some bits of cake before the hole and waited at about the same time, but nothing happened. When Florence came home from school, I told her about it. She was as excited as I was. She was almost willing to stay away from school the next day, in the hope of seeing the new member of the family, but I told her she ought not to do that. However, I promised her that I would try to help her to see the mouse some time if I could. That evening I went out and purchased a piece of cheese; but not a bit of it did I put before the hole at that time. I meant to wait until I could sit down in the afternoon, and watch developments.

So, when I was ready the next afternoon, I sprinkled a little of the cheese and some bits of cake before the hole and took up my sewing as usual. This time I had about decided that I was not to have any vision when the mouse appeared again at the door of his dwelling. For that hole would be his door, wouldn't it? He seemed a little more timid than before, but the smell of the cheese was too much for him and he advanced far enough into the room to grab the piece and run just as fast as ever he could to the shelter of his hole again. However, I sat still, thinking that he might want some more after he had eaten that piece, and so it proved. The next place he ate in the room, all the time keeping one eye on me and one on the next piece of cake, I imagined. Surely enough, when he had finished the second piece, he picked up another and fed to a place of safety where he, no doubt, enjoyed it more peacefully. Then I scraped up every bit of cake and cheese and saved it for the next day. I meant to teach him to take his food from me every time, so he would connect me with his supply in that way. And this was soon brought about.

Florence Entered the Game
The next day was Saturday, and Florence looked forward eagerly to the possibility of seeing the mouse. She was not disappointed. He came about the same time in the afternoon and took his lunch, with a quiet assurance which argued a big gain in the way of confidence on his part. He did not seem to mind Florence at all, any more than he minded me. That seemed odd, did it not? when he seemed so timid of other strangers that no one ever saw him but us. Do you suppose he had been watching us from that hole long before we had seen him? Anyhow, he acted as though he knew Florence.

When the mouse had eaten and gone away, Florence proceeded to

name him. What do you think you would have named a mouse, if you had him? Well, Florence called this one Rasmus.

And then one day something happened that seemed almost unbelievable. Rasmus brought his brother to visit us. That is, I think it was his brother. It was the same size as himself, anyway. Or maybe it was his sister. The boy and girl mice dress just alike in a fur coat winter and summer, you know. Anyhow, there he was, creeping slowly after Rasmus, dodging back at every sound, even when there was no sound at all. For we were holding our breath again, just as we had when Rasmus first arrived.

Little brother stayed just long enough to snatch a piece of cheese, then he was gone for the day. But he came back the next day, and the next, and from that time on there were two boarders instead of one. And now you are choosing a name for Remus. There! I have said the name myself.

Yes, that was it. Rasmus and Remus. And now just as soon as Remus became a little acquainted, the fun began. These little mice played like two kittens, just exactly. They chased each other about the floor, they hid behind things and jumped out at each other, and they stood upon their hind legs and wrestled and boxed like a couple of boys. Of course we had to keep still while these things were going on, but it was quite worth while. It was a sight that not many people have ever seen, and we were willing to pay the price.

The Twins Disappear

This went on for a couple of weeks and then something else happened. Vacation time came along. We must give up the apartment and go to the country as usual. Wasn't it a pity that we could not take our pets with us? Florence cried a little at the thought of leaving them, but what could we do? We told the twins about it (we were calling them the twins by the time), and we told them to go back to the old mouse way of obtaining food until we came home, and we warned them to be careful about showing themselves to strangers—and then we went.

When we came back the apartment was ready, so we had to go somewhere else. We asked the lady who was living there if she had ever seen anything of two little mice, and she stared. Perhaps she thought we were dreaming things. Then we explained about Rasmus and Remus, and I am not sure that she did not still think we were a little queer. She did not seem to be enthusiastic when we told her how amusing the little fellows were. She shook her head and said she would not care much for mouse pets herself. She was polite, but I noticed her glancing at that corner cupboard a few times, and though she might be a little afraid the mice would pay us a visit while we were there, I fancied that she was rather glad when we left. However, we assured her that we did not think the twins would come into the room while she was there, because they were afraid of strangers. This, I thought, comforted her a little.

And from that day until this we have never seen Rasmus or Remus, nor have we had any experience like it with any other mice. But we certainly did prove one thing, and that is that even mice can be cured of their fear of human beings if we are sufficiently kind and patient.

ELIZABETH A. ROSS.



Elvira Visits the Moor

ELVIRA'S visit in Denmark was full of interest. One beautiful summer morning, Grandma Jensen called her early. "Vee-a," she said, "Uncle Lars is going to the moor today, to arrange for our supply of turf, and you and Aunt Doris can go with him."

Elvira was awake in a minute. Soon after she was at breakfast.

"What is a moor?" she asked. "What will I see there?"

"A moor," replied Uncle Lars, "is a bog."

"Oh, I know," exclaimed Elvira. "I have seen boggy boys." "A bog is much the same the world over," answered Uncle Lars, "but heather grows on our bogs. The honey which you have on your bread is called 'heather honey,' because the bees love to gather their honey from the sweet heather blossoms. Uncle Thorsten lives there, with their two children, Anders and Leena. Uncle Thorsten sends us two big crocks of honey every year."

Elvira had finished breakfast by this time. She jumped down, and while Grandma took off her napkin, she clapped her hands. "Lots of new things to see today, Grandma," she said. Whereupon Grandma gathered Elvira up in her arms, hugged and kissed her.

Soon they were on the way. Uncle Lars had a fine wide-seated buggy, with lots of room for himself, Aunt Doris and Elvira; and two shiny bay horses were pulling the buggy. The metal chains in front jangled like music. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing happily. After riding for two hours, they entered upon the moor.

"Oh, Uncle Lars," exclaimed Elvira, "what is that big purple sheet?"

"Heather, child, heather," replied Uncle Lars.

"So much heather?" asked Elvira in astonishment.

Presently two children darted from

among the heather and ran up beside the carriage.

"Anders and Leena, good morning, good morning," called Aunt Doris. "Papa is over there," and Anders pointed to the place where a group of men were seen. So they all got out of the buggy, and after proper greetings, Anders and Leena took Elvira between them and began to explain the moor to her.

"The men," began Anders, "take some of the peat as the black earth of the moor is called, and put it in forms; when the water is pressed out, they are laid in the sun to dry until hard. Then they are brown in color and burn like coal, but there is not so much heat in them. Another kind of turf is made by cutting out good sized squares and drying them in the sun. These are lighter in weight, and cost less by the load."

All this time, while Anders was talking, he had been cutting some heather without blossoms on. He then cut a short, stout stick, pushed it into the middle of the heather bunch, tied it well with a strong cord, and handed Elvira a perfect little heather broom, "for use when you play house," he explained. Elvira thanked him for this perfect memento of the moor, and told the children how much she enjoyed the day.

Then all went to Uncle Thorsten's house for dinner. The grown people walked, but Anders, Leena and Elvira rode up in the buggy, for Anders was a good driver.

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Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The world is full of happy things.
Tis full of Summer days.
Tis full of Autumn leaves to sniff,
And Winter's boisterous ways.

We love the birds and growing things
Whose names we learn with glee.
Oh, every day of the gay old year
Holds joy for you and me!

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Dobbin Down the Cape

"DOBBLIN is at the door," said Grandma Lee, her face full of twinkles and secrets. "He is waiting to give you a geography lesson."

"Dobbin? Geography?" Rosa Lee looked up from her picture book. "I never heard of Dobbin, and I don't study geography in the summer."

"This is a new kind of geography," smiled Grandma; "come downstairs and see Dobbin."

"Why—what?" stammered Rosa Lee, as she went out on the piazza. Her brown eyes were wide and astonished that both her father and mother laughed.

"Is that our new car? Have you named it Dobbin? Are we going away?" Rosa stopped for breath, as she jumped into the shining brown car.

"We used to have a big brown horse that we called Dobbin," said Grandma. "So we thought we would call our new steed by the same name."

"We are going away this afternoon," smiled Rosa's mother; "so hurry and get Annabelle and Teddy ready."

Then there was great bustle around a big lunch to put up, dresses to pack, and such a happy confusion and excitement that Rosa's cheeks grew red and her eyes sparkled with delight.

Dobbin sped away that afternoon with his load of smiling people, even Teddy and Annabelle looking quite contented as they sat in the back seat. They went through the pleasant old town of Plymouth, stopping at the beach to eat their picnic supper on the sands. Grandma unfolded a map which showed Rosa just where they were and the route ahead of them.

Just before eight o'clock Dobbin stopped at the Cape Cod Canal, and Grandma again showed Rosa the places they had passed since supper. "Geography lessons," smiled Grandma as Rosa traced the way with her finger.

"The boat's coming," shouted someone, and Rosa stood awestruck while the big drawbridge rose steadily slowly up and up in the air.

"It looks like a mountain," she whispered to Grandma. "I didn't think the bridge could stand on its head." And Rosa watched while the New York boat sailed down the canal, like a stately bird, with flags flying.

Then Dobbin took the road again and hurried through quiet, pretty towns which Grandma found on the map.

"Look," giggled Rosa, "doesn't he look happy?" She smiled at a plump little boy, trading candy along the road, his face beaming as he ate a white ice cream cone from one hand and held on tightly to a second in the other hand.

Soon it was dark, and Rosa cuddled Teddy and Annabelle sleepily as she nodded in the car. After a while they flew along, with black woods on each side. There were no lights but those on their car, no sounds but the hum of the engine.

"Aren't we ever going to get somewhere?" yawned Rosa. Just then Dobbin turned a corner, and Rosa blinked in the bright lights of the cheerful, bustling streets of Hyannis.

It seemed but a few minutes later that Rosa was called to breakfast after her sound sleep, with Dobbin waiting at the door.

"Off again!" said Grandma, and Rosa and Annabelle and Teddy quickly climbed into the car.

"This must be windmill town," cried Rosa, as they passed houses and yards

full of clattering, whirling, spinning windmills in bright colors and all shapes.

"Hop down, Rosa, and buy one to decorate Dobbin," suggested her father, so Rosa chose a tiny red and white windmill for the front of the car.

"See the funny yellow humps," said Rosa, later in the morning, as they neared the tip of the Cape.

"Those are sand dunes," explained Grandma, finding them on the map. Mr. Lee stopped to take pictures of the pretty yellow sand hills, topped with grass.

"There are ponds and ocean both," puzzled Rosa, looking from side to side.

"That's the way it is on the Cape," said Grandma. "Little blue ponds scattered among the dunes, and the big green and white ocean rolling in near by."

"What queer, narrow streets, and small, old houses," said Rosa, as they entered Provincetown.

"And lots of geography and history in both," observed Grandma.

The next day Dobbin was turned homeward, and Rosa waved good-bye to a little girl whom she had met at the house where they spent the night. Soon after that it was all over, and they were back in Grandma's cozy sitting room.

"Well," said Rosa, as she said good night, "if you call that trip a geography lesson, I don't mind how many more I have."

LYDIA LYON ROBERTS.

Walking Doll

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Walking Doll,
Come to me,
Little steps,
One, two, three,
Walking Doll.

One foot up
And down she goes
Try again,
Tiddle-toes,
Walking Doll.

Wind her up
And off she goes
Like a toy
Mechanically,
Walking Doll.

Eyes that open
And eyes that close
Hair that curls
And snubby nose,
Talking Doll.

Chubby arms
Outstretched in glee
Smile that shines
Tremendously,
Bump you go
My Walking Doll,
Wiggle-waggle
Down the hall.

Margaret Lloyd.

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Table Manners for Small Turkeys

OF all the turkeys I've ever met, the most elegant and highly cultivated are the Count and Countess Reginald Turkey and their three young ones. They are most refined and quiet in their dress and manners, though Count Turkey wears a scarlet necktie. Some of the barnyard fowl say they long for the next day, which is mostly the common hens and ducks who do such things themselves as to go barefoot, chew gum and put their elbows on the table at meal times.

Three times a day the Count and Countess gather their children about them and sit around the table. It is a solemn festival in their family. Everyone must comb his hair, wash his face and wipe his feet before appearing in the dining room.

The eldest son, Felix, pulled out his mother's chair, and then, with the help of the butler, a white goose with red feet, pushed her in again. The butler tied Rufus and Rudolph's bibs around their necks, and then served the soup. It was corn soup, and after that came roast corn and corn salad and corn muffins and corn ice cream and corn cake. A regular corn meal!

"Will you have some corn salad, Rudolph?" asked the Countess Turkey of her young son, who was beginning to grow his pinfeathers.

"Yes, thank you, Mama," said Rudolph, politely.

"Gobble, gobble, gobble," went little Rufus, after the corn muffins.

"Rufus!" said his father, sternly. "Not so fast."

"Yes, sir."

"Elbows off the table, Felix."

"Yes, sir," Gobble, gobble.

"Eat slowly, Rufus, and chew your food," Count Turkey looked with horror at the crumbs around his son's plate.

"Really, children," said the Countess, "you must look to your manners and not gobble so."

"Yes'm," said the three little turkeys with their mouths full.

"Wipe your beak, Rufus."

"Yes, Mama." Rufus wiped his beak and reached for a corn cake.

"Take care! There goes your water glass all over the rug. Tut-tut! Don't be so hasty."

"So sorry," said Rufus and mopped up the puddle with his bib.

All three little turkeys were gobbling their corn ice cream and smacking their beaks.

"My dear children," said the Count haughtily, "stop right here. If this disgusting gobbling does not stop immediately, you must all leave the table."

"Yes, Papa," said the three young turkeys. "We will mind."

"Nice boys," said their father, "nice boys"—gobble, gobble, gobble!

My BOOKHOUSE
For Right Reading During Vacation
The arrival of summer does not halt the child's growth or banish completely his interest in stories. There is a solemn festival in their family. Everyone must comb his hair, wash his face and wipe his feet before appearing in the dining room.

The eldest son, Felix, pulled out his mother's chair, and then, with the help of the butler, a white goose with red feet, pushed her in again. The butler tied Rufus and Rudolph's bibs around their necks, and then served the soup. It was corn soup, and after that came roast corn and corn salad and corn muffins and corn ice cream and corn cake. A regular corn meal!

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"Yes, thank you, Mama," said Rudolph, politely.

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The City Vacation of Rest and Ease

IF ONE is looking for complete rest and relaxation, where should one go? To the woods, the mountains, the seashore? I think not. My choice would be a New York or London hotel, the larger the better.

When I go to the country, I find that I immediately become energetic. I want to see, to know, to explore. Woods, fields, hills, and shores are full of things I want to look at and noise I want to hear—except at night, and then they keep me awake.

For a city man the deep woods are the noisiest place on earth. They are alive at night with countless stirrings and rustlings, that disturb him much more than the roar of traffic or the whistle of a train. If he foolishly thinks to gain repose by rolling up in a blanket and sleeping on the ground among trees, he finds that the stars and the moon, fireflies and crickets, bats and nightjars, foxes and weasels are all wide awake and members of a conspiracy to keep him awake too. If he falls into restless slumber, he finds that at 3 o'clock in the morning or thereabouts nature turns over in her sleep, waking him in the process, and that from that hour until dawn there is too much to hear and look at for him to fall asleep again. Stevenson tells all about this 3 o'clock stirring in "Travels With a Donkey."

Farm Disturbances
If, on the other hand, our city man seeks out a remote farmhouse in the hills he is no better off. A silence formed of tiny noises surrounds him, full of twitterings and sleepy chirpings, rustlings and slitherings, each so curious and so new that he lies wondering about it. The clang of a fire engine would be familiar, but the scarping of a twig against the wall or the patter of aspen leaves in the wind makes him wish to rise and investigate. I remember being kept awake for three nights running, years ago, in an old farmhouse near Saratoga Springs by strange noises that seemed to proceed from the wall at the foot of my bed, only to discover that they were made by several dozen nestling chimney-swallows that inhabited a disused chimney there. This mystery explained. I was awakened long before dawn on the fourth night by wild yells proceeding from the barnyard. They proved to be the impromptu vocalizations of a pigling that had become caught under a gate.

Now in a New York or London hotel there are no wallows in the chimney and certainly no pig under the gate. One can retire to a room certain that the management will leave him alone. The halls are carpeted with velvet. Obsequious servants come and go noiselessly as squirrels. Instant in attendance at the pressing of a button, as absent if not wanted as they had left for the North Pole. One goes to bed with a blissful sense of a city roaring afar off and lies in a little deserted island of calm, sleeps as long as one pleases, rises to dress leisurely, and descends to a breakfast room of clean white linen and shining silver, where the hot glare of the sun is excluded, the melon and the butter are iced, the rolls hot, and the waiter discreetly hospitable. Here one can dawdle over breakfast, dip into the newspaper, propped against a carafe, speak to no one, and, at the end, saunter forth to contemplate the life of the city, with a delightful sense of being not in it, though in it.

The City
And the city itself is sumptuous to a degree that only one who has spent the winter there can perceive. It is the fashion of those who can afford it to go to the country in the summer, with the result that the country in its most beautiful places is toned up to the pace of the pleasure-seekers. They are as busy in the country doing nothing as they were last winter in the city doing something. But the city profits by their going. It tones itself down to the summer pace, and men go about their business, sniffing the air that blows in from the woods and fields. They are city born and bred, a dandelion in a crack of the pavement looks more friendly to them than the vagrant of summer would look beside a country road. They sit in their tenements or clubs and think green thoughts, contemplating a patch of lily-of-the-valley or ragwort growing precariously in a corner of a back yard.

New York or London stones are warm and brick glows with rich hues unknown under a thin wintry sun.

Zermatt in Summer

IN WINTER the village that nestles down in a valley at the very foot of the Matterhorn, Europe's most spectacular mountain, lies almost deserted. For the recurrence of avalanches renders the train journey up from the Rhone valley impossible, and sometimes for days on end even the mail carts cannot get through. But in summer, all day long the one little street rings to the sound of heavy, hob-nailed boots, and outside each hotel are groups of bronzed men in homespun—guides waiting for work. The sun glints on ice axes, and in every corner are coils of rope and tightly packed rucksacks. For Zermatt, over 5000 feet above sea level, is one of the most famous climbing centers in the world. Near it are the Breithorn, Monte Rosa, the Weisshorn, the Rimpfischhorn, the Dom, and scores of other famous peaks. And, of course, the Matterhorn. It would be difficult to find anywhere in the world a mass of rock more imposing than this gigantic pyramid, with its wonderful crest of snow and its many glaciers. To all appearances it is within a couple of miles of one's hotel, and its size is only realized when one discovers, through a powerful telescope, a minute wooden



Left—A Small Boy's Introduction to Pigeons, Before the Temple of Kwanon in Asakusa Park, Tokyo
Right—Samurai and Kewpie Lie Side by Side in the Doll Shops of the Park's Toy Street

light, and in the park fountains are spouting, swanboats are sailing sedately, children are splashing in pools, and sparrows bathing in puddles. Smells from the factory districts are not all pleasant, but some are; and on the water front, when an east or south wind blows, there is salt to be smelled, and salt is to be interviewed. A forest of spars marks where the ships lie, smelling of tar and hot plank, and the voices of longshoremen and stevedores rise in their perpetual laughing and chaffing. All this, our loiterer can look at and listen to, secure in his sense of isolation and innocently pleased to watch others work while he is idle.

Shop Window Summer-Schools
On the streets of shops there are miles of windows to look into, offering an easy education to the passer-by. On the water front the sailmakers and ship-chandlers; in the Chinese quarter, Oriental merchants; in the poorer districts, secondhand shops, old book stores, and shops of antiques; and in more expensive localities the shops of dealers in pictures, flowers, musical instruments, rugs, and new books are among the best. Almost the best of all, I think, are the public markets, especially on a Saturday night. Lexington Market, in Baltimore, for example, is worthy a special trip, even a long one. Here on a Saturday night is a picture that would have delighted a Tintoretto or a Rembrandt, for the arcades are lighted by flaring torches that cast changing lights and shadows on the rich colors of fruits, vegetables, and meats basked below the lanterns. Particularly striking are the slanting tables of celery tied with red ribbons. And I remember with what joy as a boy I used to wander through the fish stalls of Fulton Market in New York, looking at the live turtles, lobsters, and crabs and asking the names of unfamiliar fish.

Each day of the week has its peculiar interests for the idle observer, but to wander on a Sunday afternoon or evening through the business district of a great city is to taste genuine solitude. For our sense of soli-

tude and of quiet—and of summer—is the fruit of contrast. "There is a silence where no sound hath been," says the poet, and "there is a silence where no sound can be"; but he goes on to say that the true silence is where men have gone bustling and bustling about their affairs and now are absent; and it is this last silence and solitude that one feels on a Sunday below Wall Street in New York and in the "City" in London.

A Tour of European Vlands
Having feasted his eyes, our idler thinks of dining; and nowhere can he find such variety of choice as in the city. I used to amuse myself in New York in cultivating a cosmopolitan taste in diet by eating French foods at Mouquins, Mexican at the American Hotel, German at Lichow's, Austrian at a little place near Fourteenth Street, Hungarian at Liberty Hall in East Houston Street, Italian at a place on Sixth Avenue, and American at Dorlon's, on Twenty-third Street. These places are most of them gone now, but to visit them in turn was almost as good as a European tour. And there were the perfect breakfasts at the Grand Union. There is still the absolute English custom chop and baked potatoes at Browne's Chop House on Broadway. The memory of them lingers not merely because of their food, but because they are pleasant shadowy places on a hot day, when the roof of the city serves to accentuate the quiet and the glare of the sidewalk, their coolness.

When our contemplative solitary has passed his day, he returns to his hotel, sits for an hour at the window looking at the lights and listening to the multitudinous murmur. And then he goes to bed and sleeps his 10 or 12 hours, secure amid his velvet carpets and his army of silent men and women who have conspired, for a consideration, to keep his sleep from being broken. R. M. G.

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The Japanese at Play

THE sweeping roof of the great temple of Kwanon in Tokyo blends into a double line of toy shops, topped by higher tea houses that stretch out to Asakusa Kohen-mae. On the stone pavement of the narrow channel between the buildings flows and eddies the tide of kimono-clad humanity, now gathered about a tourist with opened camera, again surging around a brilliant display of dolls.

The clacking wooden sandals on flat stones form the undertone for the cries of the toy merchant, of the sidewalk silk seller and dealer in sweetmeats or hard-boiled eggs. The steady murmuring of soft Japanese vowels and an occasional happy laugh merge into the sunshine that is a part of Japan.

Dolls—the samurai, the court lady and now the kewpie of the West; drums and horns and samisen and mouth harps; tiny bits of ivory exquisitely carved and little miniature reproductions of all that man uses, so very, very small that they can be held on one finger; the bright silks and the brilliant, sparkling hair ornaments of geisha; roasted beans and peanuts, eggs heaped high with salt, pink-colored ice and even ice cream, the gay and the happy things of life make the Street of Toys a joy and a wonder.

The massive old red gate of the temple stretches across the path, its giant paper lanterns hanging low. Through the gate pour pilgrim merry-makers, for the Japanese is never too hurried to pause a moment before the Buddha, clap the hands, murmur a short prayer and drop a coin in the temple coffers. Doves and pigeons, even chickens, flutter to a perch on the great lanterns of stone or come near the hand that is giving them grain. To the right is a Chinese pagoda; to the left across the trees the Tower of Seven Stories rises.

Between the tower and the temple, under bowers of wisteria and by the side of a little lake, the shops grow fewer and the theaters more frequent, until, when the corner of the lake is rounded, there stretches out one long row of them. As the lake is left, the street again narrows and both sides are lined with theaters, their long, gay banners nearly meeting overhead, their reds and blues and greens bearing curious Chinese characters, making a long vista down the aisle that seems to lead to the heart of Japan at play.



Egypt's New Stamp, a Strong Contrast With Other Issues

London
Special Correspondence

EGYPT'S new stamp, presumably the first of a series, was placed on sale on April 16; the color is a rich chestnut. Printed on white wove paper, watermarked with multiple Crescent and Star, by lithography, and perforated 13 by 13½, the stamp has a very effective appearance. The simplicity of the design is all in its favor. It will be noted that the inscription is entirely in Arabic, with of course the exception of the number of the stamp.

eral of value to comply with the rules of the Postal Union. Some time ago it was reported that Egypt was to print her own stamps, and the present emission is from Boulae. This in itself is nothing new, as stamps were manufactured there nearly 50 years ago. The Government Printing Establishment is situated in the Cairo suburb, but the creations of 1875 were very different in appearance from the present issue.

The new stamp has created great interest in collecting circles. It is such a novel design for the land of the Pharaohs; it marks the beginning of the new régime, and last, but by no means least, H. M. King Fuad is a keen collector himself. He became Sultan on Oct. 9, 1917, and possesses a

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The design, which shows one of the many statues of Ramesses II of the XIX dynasty, who reigned for 67 years, is really an interesting stamp, too. It marks the parting of the ways, as it was the last stamp to appear under the old régime. True, the independence of the country was declared on March 17, last year, and this issue came out about the same time, but it may well be looked upon as a connecting link between past and present. It was surface printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons of London, on white wove paper, watermarked with multiple Crescent and Star, and perforated 13½ by 14.

The original plate had a mistake in the Arabic inscription, and 4,000,000 were printed from the faulty plate before the mistake was detected. The stock, however, was not destroyed, but was retained for official use, instead of being

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Mannheim, Germany
Special Correspondence

UNDER the simple name of "sound department" a "talking" library of all languages has been quietly added to the Prussian State Library in Berlin. It was opened by Prof. Wilhelm Doegen whose idea it is to collect the actual sounds of all languages and dialects of the earth and to record and reproduce them with the aid of a talking machine of his own invention.

Phonetic Spelling a Makeshift

The idea of founding a museum of this kind came to Professor Doegen 20 years ago while he was studying phonetics under Professor Sweet at Oxford. He came to the conclusion that phonetic spelling could never be more than a makeshift. The real thing, he thought, would be to make the words live. In order to achieve this Doegen first tried to make use of a gramophone, but the experiment failed. He then constructed an instrument which is capable of reproducing the minutest shades and differences of the human voice. During the war he was given permission to record the sounds of the various languages and dialects spoken by the prisoners of war. In this manner discs of the languages and music of many nationalities were obtained. The work soon grew to such dimensions that Professor Doegen had to increase the number of his helpers. At present he has 14, and the museum possesses specimens of the languages of 217 nationalities.

The chief object of the sound department of the Prussian State Library is to reproduce and record unknown or little known languages and dialects in order to promote their investigation. There are discs of the language of the Basques in Spain, of the Finnish, Lithuanian, Kalmuck, Yiddish, Turkish, Arabian, Malay, and Korean languages. A large collection records the Barbary and other North African tongues, as well as the various dialects of Madagascar.

A Record of Folklore

The museum will prove a mine of information to students of languages and folklore for years, if not for centuries. For there are not only specimens of colloquial language, but numerous discs recording sagas, fairy tales, songs, riddles, prayers, wedding rites, legends and religious festivals. As it is possible to make as many copies of disc records as are wanted, the discs can be sold to universities, schools and libraries where they will in the course of time probably become as necessary as grammars and textbooks. The record of the music of different nations and tribes and the archive of German "Volkslieder" are very valuable to the students of music. Other discs reproduce the noises of nature: the rustling of leaves, the whistling of the wind, the murmuring of a brook, the roaring of the sea, the rumbling of thunder.

A special department records the "voice portraits" of leading personalities. There are portraits of Professor Haeckel, Professor Wundt, Professor Harnack, of Rabindranath Tagore, President Ebert and many others. As the museum sells its discs to inland and foreign institutions it is self-supporting, which is more than can be said of other museums and libraries.

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GREAT BRITAIN COMMERCE WITH GERMANY GROWS

First Six Months of 1923 Shows
Remarkable Improvement
Over 1922

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 9.—Despite the Ruhr occupation, chaotic exchanges and other difficulties, Germany's trade with Great Britain for the first six months of 1923 shows remarkable improvement over 1922 figures, according to statistics published today in the British Board of Trade Journal.

Thus while in 1922 the total of British imports from Germany amounted to £26,500,000, for the first half of 1923 they are already nearly £17,000,000.

Similarly United Kingdom exports to Germany were £32,000,000 and nearly £21,000,000 respectively, and colonial goods passing through British enroute to Germany in 1923 were nearly £17,000,000, in the six months of 1922 nearly £16,500,000.

In every case, therefore, figures for the first six months of 1923 are well over 50 per cent of the total for the whole of the previous year.

Taking individual items: The value of British coal sent to Germany this year was 10,400,000, already 2,000,000 higher than for the whole of 1922. Similarly British iron and steel plates bought by Germany stand at 273,000, compared with 216,000. Curiously enough, however, this year's German exports of iron to Great Britain at £900,000 only show a depreciation of 7 per cent in the 1922 six months average. Woolen and worsted goods imported this year from Germany at £247,000 already passed the total for 1922, while Germany, to balance this, has imported an extra large quantity of raw wool from Great Britain during the last six months.

That Germany's paper market industry is in no immediate danger of falling from a lack of supply of raw material is evident from the fact that Britain has already imported more than £1,000,000 worth of paper and cardboard from Germany this year, compared with £1,150,000 during the whole of last year.

Although, taken altogether, the 1923 figures are an improvement on 1922 figures, they make a poor showing when compared with 1913. In that year, up to the outbreak of the war, Great Britain sent \$36,500,000 worth of goods to Germany and Germany £47,000,000 to Great Britain, and this though the average price level was then between 70 and 80 per cent lower than it is today.

STEEL COMPANIES' JULY BUSINESS EXCEEDS JUNE

The Iron Age says: The fact that July brought more new business to a number of steel companies than they took in June has been favorably interpreted. At the same time mills have been giving proof of growing ability to make prompt deliveries, indicating the renewal of forward buying in some degree ahead.

Black sheet shipments within a week of the order, bars in two to three weeks, and plates and shapes in 30 days are now possible with some mills, though the larger companies with diversified products have not reached such flexibility.

The process of adjusting pig iron and steel output to the present scale of shipment, which is 25 per cent to 30 per cent below the recent peak, is still under way. It does not appear that consumption has declined to such extent, but that in the last three months consumers have run their stocks down, whereas in the spring they were accumulating under fear of scarcity.

Steel pig production figures for July are expected to show about 10 per cent falling off from June. In other words, the July rate was 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 tons a year, compared with 49,500,000 at the high point in April.

Iron fulfillment has continued in August, stocks on all districts showing large increases last month.

ERIE FURTHERS ITS RECOVERY IN EARNINGS

The Erie road furthered its remarkable recovery of the current year in June with net operating income of about \$1,400,000, compared with a \$25,465 deficit in the similar period of 1932. June net, however, was about \$900,000 less than the record May figures, due largely to a seasonal traffic decline.

The June surplus after all charges and sinking funds was about \$350,000, compared with a surplus of \$1,820,000 in the previous month, and a sizable deficit for the like period of 1932. The decrease in the June surplus as compared with May was due mainly to the fact that Erie received \$613,000 nonoperating income in May and only \$100,000 in June.

June gross earnings amounted to about \$1,000,000, an increase of about \$1,000,000 over 1932, but a reduction of about \$600,000 compared with May. Erie's surplus after charges for the first half year was \$3,375,000. The net operating income, figured on the Dow Jones formula, indicates about 4 per cent on the outstanding common stock. In 1932 Erie earned only 79 per cent of charges.

INVENTORS

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WOOL SALES AID BANK DEPOSITS

Australian Institutions Feel Effects Through Industry

The increase in deposits in the Australian banks during the first quarter ended March 31, 1923, according to returns published in the Australian Insurance and Banking Record, May, 1923, reflects the results of a favorable production season and the greater rapidity with which the 1922-23 wool clip has been realized upon. Fresh money has been brought into banking returns more quickly than was possible when realization was prolonged, as in the two previous years.

The total value of the 1922-23 clip has been enhanced by the higher prices ruling, and Bawra distributors continue to bring more money to Australia.

While as a whole this favorable condition is highly satisfactory for the accumulation of fresh money, says the far eastern division of the United States Department of Commerce in an analysis of the banking figures, distribution is reported as varying somewhat from last season.

There was a revival in the frozen meat trade and in metal exports as well as in wool, but the smaller wheat harvest and the reduced butter production available for export reversed the situation with producers of these commodities.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—New York 4 1/2%
Federal Reserve Bank 4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper 5 1/2%
Year money 6 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans 6 1/2%
Indiv. cus. com'l loans 5 1/2%
Clearing House Figures
New York
Year ago today 47,000,000
Balance 19,000,000
Year ago today 60,000,000
Year ago today 17,000,000
F R bank credit 19,207,725
66,000,000

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery
Prime eligible banks—
30 day 4 1/2%
60 day 4 1/2%
90 day 4 1/2%
Under 30 days 4 1/2%
60 day 4 1/2%
90 day 4 1/2%
Under 30 days 4 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks—
30 day 4 1/2%
60 day 4 1/2%
90 day 4 1/2%
Under 30 days 4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Denver	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Portland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Seattle	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Antonio	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
St. Paul	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Wash. D.C.	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Winnipeg	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Antwerp	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Basel	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Canton	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cebu	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Hankow	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Harbin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Hongkong	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Kobe	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Manila	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Peking	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Shanghai	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Singapore	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Tientsin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Yokohama	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Gold	\$4.86 1/2	\$4.86 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
French franc	0.065 1/2	0.065 1/2	0.065 1/2
Belgian franc	0.042 1/2	0.042 1/2	0.042 1/2
Swiss franc	0.042 1/2	0.042 1/2	0.042 1/2
Italian lire	0.00022	0.00022	0.00022
Spanish peseta	0.020	0.020	0.020
Portuguese escudo	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045
Japanese yen	0.0071 1/2	0.0071 1/2	0.0071 1/2
Chinese dollar	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045
Indian rupee	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045
Philippine peso	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045
Argentine peso	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045
Uruguayan peso	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045
Chilean peso	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045
Peruvian sol	0.00045	0.00045	0.00045

JULY MOTOR CAR OUTPUT

Production of motor vehicles in July was 315,000, according to estimates based on shipping reports received by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. An expected July showed a slight seasonal decline, compared with the extraordinarily large records of the previous months. Compared with the corresponding month in previous years, however, July set a new record, gaining 25 per cent compared with July, 1932.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Aug. 9, '33	Aug. 10, '32
Gold	5,837,500,000	5,837,500,000
Silver	284,000,000	284,000,000
Loans and disc.	4,840,000,000	4,202,500,000
Circulation	37,434,000,000	34,443,500,000
Deposits	2,011,000,000	2,210,000,000
War adv. to	23,400,000,000	23,500,000,000
Bank rate	8%	8%

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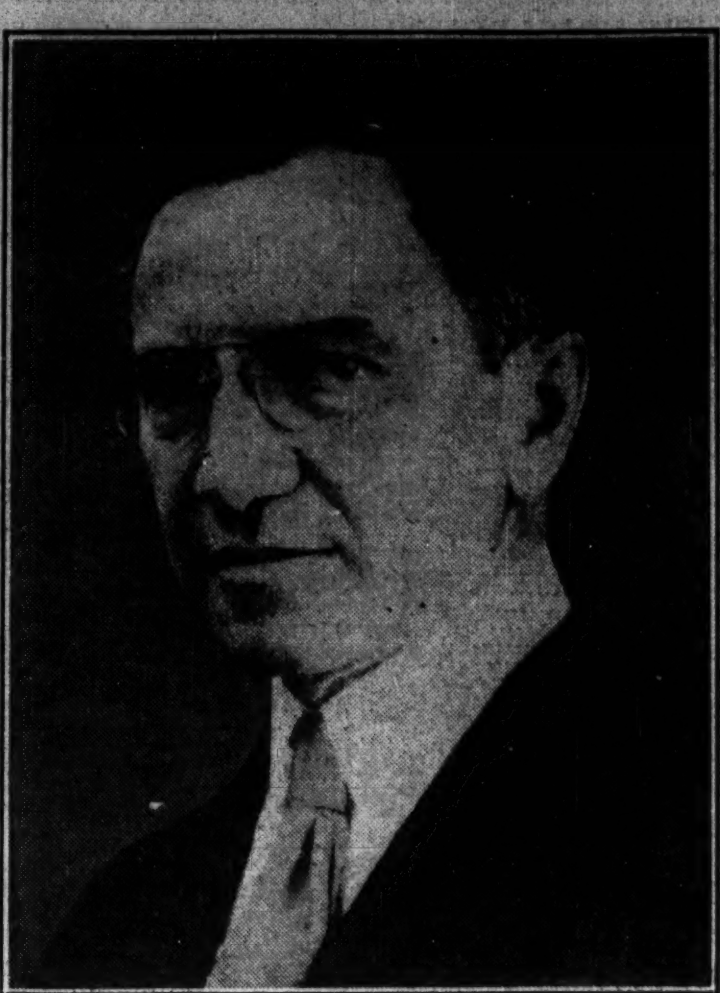
Our customers are Savings Banks, Life Insurance Companies, and individuals who desire the security of government bonds and savings bonds.

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7% UNITED First Mortgage BONDS

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313 Michigan Bldg., Detroit, Michigan



Charles W. Gordon

INDUSTRIAL, commercial and civic activities which have made for the progress of St. Paul, Minn., and the adjacent northwest during the last two decades are inseparably identified with the work of Charles W. Gordon, president of Gordon & Ferguson, one of the leading fur houses of the United States. Mr. Gordon has taken, and still takes, a leading part in all major civic enterprises.

He is chairman of the Greater St. Paul committee which assisted Henry Ford in developing his plans for the establishment of a manufacturing and distributing center adjacent to the Government high dam in the Mississippi River at St. Paul. He headed the group of business men who brought Armour & Co. to South St. Paul, now one of the most rapidly growing packing plant centers in the country, and headed the movement which produced the new \$15,000,000 Union passenger station, now nearing completion.

Mr. Gordon also has been active in the encouragement of better merchandising in the northwest, industrial development generally in St. Paul and adjacent territory, and better industrial conditions, with particular reference to child and woman labor regulation.

Mr. Gordon is a native of St. Paul. He is a director of the First National Bank and a leading member in many clubs.

FRISCO ROAD EARNINGS GAIN

Recession in June, but Profits for First Six Months Larger Than 1922

Although both gross and net earnings of the St. Louis-San Francisco railway in June showed some recession, compared with June, 1922, gross earnings for the first six months of this year were \$2,422,177 greater than in the corresponding period last year, a gain of 5.9 per cent, and the net after taxes, joint facility and equipment rentals less other income, was 10.6 per cent larger than in the first half of 1922.

Interest on the income bonds is payable Oct. 31 out of income for the 12 months ended on the previous June 30, and if fully earned it must be paid in full. No interest is payable, however, unless the net income is sufficient to pay at least one-fourth per cent on the income bonds and the rate of interest declared payable shall in every instance be one-fourth per cent, or a multiple thereof.

For the period from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, the St. Louis-San Francisco earned its fixed charges and the contingent charges on both the adjustment 6s, and the income 6s, with an ample margin to spare.

Gross income for the six months ended Dec. 31, last, was \$7,425,639 and for the six months ended June 30 last \$9,144,231, making total for the 12 months period \$16,569,870.

In the year to Dec. 31, 1922, Frisco's fixed charges amounted to \$10,560,056 and \$4,543,404 of contingent charges on the adjustment and income bonds brought total charges to \$15,103,470.

Assuming the same basis for the year ended June 30 last, Frisco earned all charges with a surplus of \$1,466,400 applicable to its stock issues.

There is only a small issue of preferred stock, \$7,841,200, and 6 per cent dividends on this, were they being paid, would call for only \$470,472 a year, so that actual balance for the common for the year ended June 30, last, was \$995,928, or nearly \$2 a share on \$50,447,026 stock outstanding.



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CALIFORNIA'S RISE AS LEADER IN CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

Over-Drilling Contributes to Flooding Market With More Product Than Needed

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (Special).—From a position of comfortably supplying its own petroleum needs and exporting a little oil to Hawaii, China, and British Columbia, California has become one of the leading oil producing states and now is responsible for more than one-third of the total production of the United States.

Oil men in the east allowed the situation to get away from them before taking proper cognizance of what was happening on the Pacific coast. They believed all California oil was of very low gravity and therefore negligible as a factor in the national petroleum situation. The major demand persisted for light crude oils with a high gasoline content, and as California in general was supposed not to produce anything of a higher gravity than 20 degrees Baumé, a mounting production of crude in California fields was not regarded very seriously.

When the Mexican light crude fields began to show a serious drop in output owing to the infiltration of salt water in many previously profitable producing wells, oil men in the middle and eastern United States, from their own deductions, naturally led themselves to think that there would follow coincidentally a shortage of crude, and so of gasoline, and that therefore a period of high prices was due.

Quality of Oil Surprised

The overproduction of crude, of fairly high gravity, in southern California exploded these predictions and incidentally saved private and commercial motor car owners all over the country from paying more for their gasoline. As a fact, the general prices of gasoline in the United States today, taking into consideration the vast growth of automobile traffic, are believed to be lower than at any period in history, either in the United States or abroad.

Still, the many producers of oil in southern California are not in the same state of mind as they were a few years ago. They were not conservationists, probably would not know the meaning of the word, and it was not until all talking to them about the good practice in well-conducted oil fields being to drill not more than one well to every five acres. They only knew that—for a fairly steep price, it is true, but still at a price which rather careless investors could be induced to pay—leases could be obtained on odd acres, and even half-acres and less, down to town lots, and that upon these plots, in two chances out of three, a producing well would be expected.

This intensive drilling, naturally and inevitably brought about the overproduction of petroleum in southern California. And, just as naturally and inevitably, the big marketing companies, like the Standard, the Associated, the Union, the General Petroleum, and the Shell, found themselves unable to provide sufficient storage, transportation or marketing facilities for the vastly increased production.

Intensive Drilling

Over the last few years more than 800,000 tons of ore were delivered and contracts were entered into for 600,000 tons, but owing to restriction enforced by the French, only a small portion can be received.

An effort is being made in England to develop a market for surplus ore. Sir Newton says, and the Baldwin Works have contracted for 60,000 tons. A few cargoes will be shipped to Philadelphia.

The amount unused at Sydney annually has been somewhat curtailed owing to the strike, but it is hoped that the mills here will catch up before the end of the year and consume their customary allotment.

The total Canadian trade in three months ending with June was \$462,544,428, an increase of \$10,241,056 over the similar period a year ago.

Will Pyle—For Style

August Clearance Sale

Real English Broadcloth Shirts \$3.00
Silk Neckwear, \$1.50 values \$1.00
3 for \$2.75

Real Silk Full-fashioned Hose \$1.00
6 for \$5.50

\$1.50 Union Suits \$1.00
3 for \$2.50

Will Pyle Co.
Just One Store
Jenkins Arcade, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

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Wing Chairs, \$50

Big, comfortable, roomy chairs, splendidly upholstered and covered in wide variety of velvets, a and tapestries. Specially grouped for quick selling.

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is for sale on the following news stands in Pittsburgh, Penn.:

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William Penn Hotel
Pittsburgh Post Office News Stand

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CONDITION BETTER

Drastic Write-Offs Place Company in Improved Financial Position

The outstanding feature of the report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended May 31, last, as its frank exposition in figures of what the company has had to contend with in its third losing year. Furthermore, it is plain that directors have cleaned decks to the limit; and in writing off bad debts much headway has been made which, with other constructive features of the report, indicates that the company is in better financial position than in some time.

The report shows a deficit of \$3,894,227, after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with red letter figures of \$1,932,567 the previous year. The third year of losses, which have totaled in that period \$20,454,124.

The company was liberal in its policy of charging off and setting up reserves against bad debts and doubtful accounts. Altogether, \$3,311,936 was deducted, which, while approximately been charged against existing reserves or directly absorbed in profit and loss account during the year on account of doubtful notes and accounts, in addition to which a reserve of \$3,400,000 has been set up.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (Special).—The tariff rate on imported bracelets, composed of carved ivory, is reduced in an opinion by the Board of United States General Appraisers sustaining a protest of the Long Sang Ti Chinese Curio Company of New York. The bracelets in question were classified as jewelry and duty assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356 of the tariff act of 1913.

Judge Sullivan, who writes the board's conclusions in this case, finds that the rate should have been 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 389 as manufactures of ivory. The board's decision, however, was not so successful before the customs board. In a decision involving the classification of merchandise described as "cut crystals," the general appraisers find that the duty was properly assessed on these articles at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 84, tariff act of 1913. The imported contents for duty at only 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 357.

CONTINENTAL CAN PLANS EXPANSION

Owing to the large increase in permanent business, the Continental Can Company has decided to double the capacity of its Jersey City plant by building an additional unit which will duplicate the big plant now operating there at 100 per cent capacity. This will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

All the company's plants are not only operating to capacity but are booked up to the end of the current year. Earnings are running at the rate of more than \$10 a share on the common.

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Will Pyle Co.

Annual Sale of Used oriental rugs

—all those which have been used about the store for display and decorating purposes—priced for quick clearance.

Many of them are gems, and some are not, but all are rare opportunities at the sale prices.

Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The House That Horne's Built

Horne's Little House is one of the features of the August Furniture Sale. A six-room bungalow, completely furnished under the supervision of our Interior Decorating Department, to show how attractively and at what moderate cost it may be done.

Two whole floors of new handsome Furniture at sale prices. Other events—The August Bedding Sale, The August Fur Sale.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANDERSON'S SHOES

Is your Straw Hat done for? New fall Feather Weights the proper stunt for late vacation. Roll it up and take it along.

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Pictorial Review Patterns

Fall Hats

Many one-of-a-kind models that women will choose for their individuality and chic!

\$15 to \$35

Every hat shown is an authentic Fall-time model—exclusive tailors hats, velvet tams, Lyons and Fanny velvet models! One style is no more charming than the other.

KAUFMANN & BAER
PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST STORE
Sixth Avenue at Smithfield Street

MERCHANTS TOLD CO-OPERATION IS PRESSING NEED

Interstate Merchants Council Also
Hears That Farmer Should
Diversify His Crops

CHICAGO, Aug. 9. (Special).—The necessity of every merchant getting down to bedrock and working with the manufacturer, wholesaler, and consumer in co-operation was the keynote stressed yesterday at the closing of the convention of the Interstate Merchants Council.

This was closely linked with the importance of the farmer in all industry if the country is to have lasting prosperity. A. R. Kroh of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., pointed out the fact that the farmer must learn the right method of agriculture as rotation and diversification of crops. Unless he does, asserted Mr. Kroh, there are three times as many retail stores in the country as necessary.

Addressing the merchants he told them that the only trouble with business was that the men at the top were not giving it attention, and "if a department doesn't pay it is your fault; spend some time on the floor and find out what is wrong."

If there are any hard times ahead it is merely a matter of time, according to C. B. Partridge, of the Dry Goods Reporter, who told of a store survey of which 55 per cent reported business good, and 63 showed substantial increases, while less than 17 reported the outlook as fair, due only to top conditions.

This survey was made among merchants in 24 states. In every case the answer came back urging that prices be held down as low as possible, and other speakers emphasized this point during the day. In fact, J. Knapp of J. W. Knapp Company, Lansing, Mich., said that right now certain manufacturers deemed the time ripe to advance charges and make the public pay all the traffic would bear, but the price boosters encountered stiff opposition from the retailers who warned that any sharp upward movement would mean a buyers' strike.

Mr. Knapp also urged that retailers have more regard for the sanctity of contracts and more judicious buying rather than canceling orders on advance orders. He also urged that less attention be given foreign style entanglements. If the American women cannot make clothes, laces, and do fine darning it only means a wonderful opportunity for the American manufacturer which he ought to recognize at once, Mr. Knapp declared.

The convention decided to convene the first week of February for a two-day session.

CATTLE AND SHEEP PRICES ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Cattle were strong to 10 cents higher in yesterday's market, top matured steers making a new high of \$12.25. Lambs were steady to 10 cents higher, hog prices dropped 10 to 15 cents below Tuesday's average.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; beef steers, yearlings and calves, fat and strong to 10 cents higher; in-between grades, stock, canners and cutters, steady; yearlings, steady; bulls, stockers and feeders, strong to 15 cents higher; top matured steers, \$12.25; best long yearlings, \$11.75; summer loads steers, \$11.60; 11.75; bulk beef steers, \$10.90; 11.20; 11.40; 11.60; 11.80; 12.00; 12.20; 12.40; 12.60; 12.80; 13.00; 13.20; 13.40; 13.60; 13.80; 14.00; 14.20; 14.40; 14.60; 14.80; 15.00; 15.20; 15.40; 15.60; 15.80; 16.00; 16.20; 16.40; 16.60; 16.80; 17.00; 17.20; 17.40; 17.60; 17.80; 18.00; 18.20; 18.40; 18.60; 18.80; 19.00; 19.20; 19.40; 19.60; 19.80; 20.00; 20.20; 20.40; 20.60; 20.80; 21.00; 21.20; 21.40; 21.60; 21.80; 22.00; 22.20; 22.40; 22.60; 22.80; 23.00; 23.20; 23.40; 23.60; 23.80; 24.00; 24.20; 24.40; 24.60; 24.80; 25.00; 25.20; 25.40; 25.60; 25.80; 26.00; 26.20; 26.40; 26.60; 26.80; 27.00; 27.20; 27.40; 27.60; 27.80; 28.00; 28.20; 28.40; 28.60; 28.80; 29.00; 29.20; 29.40; 29.60; 29.80; 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GERMAN LABOR EKES OUT A MERE EXISTENCE ON LOW LIVING WAGE

Strike Secures as Highest Rate of Pay Only 7 1/2 Cents an Hour for Work for Which America Pays \$1.25

A survey of labor conditions in Germany by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor shows that a skilled worker receives the equivalent of about 7 1/2 cents an hour for his labor. The effect of this on quality production is described in this series of articles. An article on German social and economic conditions growing out of the deplorable mark—a currency inflation which enables the manufacturer to keep down cost and successfully compete in world markets. Previous articles in this series were printed in the Monitor of July 18, 20, and 27.

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
BERLIN, July 22 (Staff Correspondence)—It has been widely voiced abroad that Deutschland is the land and 1923 the time when German labor came into its own. School-teachers, clergymen, representative members of the bourgeoisie and employers have said so; under-officials of the Government have said so. It is generally believed here, and it has gone abroad, so that more than half the world believes it—believes that while the school-teachers and the preachers, the literary doctors and the artists and the great bourgeoisie starve German labor thrives. Nothing is further from fact. German labor is today working to live—to eat, clothe itself, and shelter from the cold of winter and the heat of summer, amusement, rest and sleep just as millions of men in every land and clime are doing. And German labor, like all others who persevere, is finding these things and all else it seeks earnestly and rightly after. Some are happy, even though their bed is a pallet of straw; others are unhappy. Each man for himself, and that is what he thinks himself, and nothing more. So wages the world. But, just the same labor is the arm of German industry. It weaves the cloth, forges the steel and fashions the tools which industry sends in German ships through the seven seas. And what is more, German labor is the bulwark of the Republic. But for German labor there would be no Republic here today. As a reward for this—all together—German labor is permitted to find food, clothing, shelter, amusement, rest, sleep. Indeed, industry asserts it rests and sleeps too much, produces too little. "There's the rub."

German and American Labor
The position of German labor today is one that is peculiarly its own. It is as far removed from that of American union labor as the sea is wide. The word "livest" is not in the German worker's vocabulary. The price of petrol does not worry him. If he would pass a holiday in the country he walks, or travels third class in one of the little trains which, with much noise and rattle and bustle, leaves at frequent intervals, the big, crowded omnibuses. His needs are few, his living simple. In this respect he is true to his early training. He lives cheaply and, therefore, he can work for a low wage. The men for whom he works know him—know all about him. Therefore, they—the "bosses" of German industry—give him just a living wage, with frills and "nivers" eliminated.

What is German gaining by this cheap labor? Few writers on German social and economic conditions have discovered that it is cheap labor. Not a single employer of this labor seems to have given the ultimate cost of it a single moment's serious thought. Many of the writers seem to have been busy looking for something else; some manufacturers too busy making profits to stop and consider this aspect of the situation. Therefore, when one of these manufacturers—a man whose company employs hundreds of men—was asked about it, he seemed not a little shocked. "I have not given that much thought," he admitted, finally. "Come back tomorrow and I may answer your question." When he had the answer ready, this is what he said:

Cheap Labor Makes Inferior Goods
Cheap labor is slovenly in German production. It is slovenly in the turning out of goods and in causing increasing unrest here. It is bringing about lower and lower standards of living, even though it helps very greatly in keeping down the cost of living for the masses. Raise the cost of labor, and you will increase the cost of living for 60,000,000 Germans. Meanwhile, the cost of the work being used as a dumping ground for German goods that are manufactured at a relatively low cost. If the quality of the goods sold abroad were high, the result would be different. But the goods are not up to the old standard, for our labor is not producing either the quality or the best buty that it ever did. Probably as a result of the low wage. Buyers are losing confidence in the worth of German goods and hence the mark, "Made in Germany," is being looked on by some as a sign of inferiority to certain American and British goods. Even here in Germany, when one comes to think about it, we find American and British machinery and tools in German factories—machinery and tools that were bought because they were better than the ones we make. They are being used in the manufacture of goods which we can sell abroad to buyers who are willing to accept an article that is not quite so good as the best which is much cheaper than the best.

This is what cheap labor is doing for Germany. You can figure the balance of it out yourself.

Foreign Tools Used
Go into the big German industrial plants and look at the machinery and tools there. What do you see? Why, this is made by Gisholt; this is a Brown & Sharpe grinder; this is a Niles; this is a Niles drill. There are scores of others made in America or in England, purchased by German manufacturers and brought here for use. Why? Because the men who regulated them wanted the best and would afford to buy the best, because it was the cheapest in the long run. They could not find anything so good at home. Had they been able to find

such machinery and tools here, they would not have spent their gold abroad; they would have spent their paper marks at home. There is a reason for everything. One does not have to go far here to find the cause of this slump in the quality of the goods Germany is producing.

As this is written there is a metal workers' strike on in Berlin. They demand higher pay. Many manufacturers refused to grant it, and in every case where it was refused the men laid down their tools and quit work. One of the big manufacturing plants in Berlin preferred a compromise to a strike and a new wage scale was agreed to by a representative of the company and representatives of the workers. A copy of this schedule was produced by the manager of the plant. Agitation Secures 7 1/2 Cents an Hour
It provides that a skilled mechanic shall receive 12,000 marks an hour, with 200 working hours a month. There are, however, "extras" which bring his wage up to 13,700 marks an hour. At today's rate of exchange this is equivalent to 7 1/2 cents an hour. The same class of labor in the United States receives about \$1.25 an hour. That is why American labor "lives" into the country on Sundays and holidays, while the German working man walks or rides in a crowded third-class railway carriage.

The "extras" the skilled German mechanic receives are interesting in that they show what labor here is willing to accept from Capital. Twelve thousand marks an hour is the worker's basic wage, according to the agreement I have just quoted. Then there is added to this 560 marks an hour for the support of his wife and 500 marks an hour for the support of each of his children. Then there is tacked on an "ausgleichszulage" of 430 marks an hour, which enables him to even up his pay envelope with that of the piece worker and meet the higher cost of living. If he furnishes his own tools, an extra allowance of 1000 marks a day is added. This man and every other worker must pay out of this his income tax. He does not pay it into the Government. His employer pays it and deducts it from his wages.

A worker under the second classification of this wage schedule receives 11,640 marks an hour and "extras" amounting to 1180 marks an hour. If he is married and has one child to support, this brings his total wage up to 12,820 marks (about 7 cents) an hour, as compared with about 75 cents an hour that a worker of the same class in the United States would receive.

A semiskilled worker in this plant receives 11,350 marks (about 6.51 cents) an hour without "extras," whereas a piece worker, doing the same work in an American manufacturing plant, he would receive about 50 cents an hour.

A helper earns 10,980 marks (about 6.1 cents) an hour without "extras," whereas a piece worker, doing the same work in an American manufacturing plant, he would receive about 50 cents an hour. Unskilled labor is paid 10,640 marks (about 5.80 cents) an hour, whereas in America, for similar work, it would earn about 40 cents an hour. These wages, converted into gold, seem nothing. In America many persons would think that both skilled and unskilled labor in Germany was starving. Nothing like it. The gaunt, gray wolf of hunger is not at German labor's door. Five or 7 1/2 cents a day is not to German labor in Germany what it is to American labor in New York City, Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia. Seven and a half cents is about 13,700 marks, which, until high finance got busy, represented nearly \$250. Today it is 2,740,000 marks for a month of 200 working hours. With this a German working man can support himself and his family in Berlin, where living cost is, perhaps, higher than elsewhere in the Republic. Proof of this is that hundreds of thousands of them are doing it.

Low Wage Permits Price-Cutting
This wage keeps down the cost of living and enables the German manufacturer to undersell both American and England with certain kinds of goods. With labor at this price, the manufacturer here can pay the German export tax, the cost of transportation in government-subsidized steamships, and scale the American tariff barrier with ease. He can undersell the American and British goods in Central and South America and anywhere in the world. He can, and is, finding a big market for his goods in South America, to which he is reaching out stronger than ever before. In four years—since 1919—he has developed his overseas market from 0 to 40 per cent of what it was when the World War started, and in his own ships he can transport his goods overseas and place his profits in foreign banks, where the Wilhelmstrasse Government cannot tax them.

Any German manufacturer will tell you that labor here is not as efficient as it was formerly. He will declare that the worker has become arbitrary, radical, and that labor in Germany is doing better than ever before, but meanwhile, is producing less per man. All this is true, in effect, but the fact remains that German labor is today cheap labor, and despite its intricate organization and the laws which have been enacted in its favor, it is not using its power advantageously for itself or the State. On one hand, it impedes business which are owned both for State and employer, and on the other it accepts conditions which are destructive of self-respect and honest business.

In a word, German labor lacks business management and the "know how." The unions have not enough money to enable them to pay wages to their members when a protracted strike is on, and, consequently, their walk-outs are, as a rule, of short duration. Thus capital is able to dictate wages, which are based on what it costs to live—no more, no less.

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CANADIAN INDIANS UNITE
VANCOUVER, B. C., July 27 (Special Correspondence)—Sixteen reservations of the Squamish tribe of Indians have been consolidated by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa to the gratification of the Indians. The consolidation was effected at a conference attended by the chiefs of the various bands. In future the chiefs of bands will no longer be chiefs of one particular reserve, but members of a council that will conduct the affairs of the united tribe.

LOW CANADIAN RATES ASKED
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia's fight for lower western freight rates will be recommended shortly, John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, who has been leading the agitation for lower rates, left here for Ottawa to appear before the Privy Council of Canada and advocate the removal of what he considers the present rate discrimination against the Pacific coast.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Landscapists of Old Lyme
in Their Annual Convention

Old Lyme, Conn.
Special Correspondence
UNDER her ancient elms Old Lyme reposes in sun-drenched tranquillity, untroubled by the incursions of the noisy, impetuous generation of motorists. Somehow or other her sweet-scented solitude remains curiously inviolate above the whirl of speeding cars. Small wonder, then, that year after year artists foregather innumerable about this lovely old cluster of simple, stately, white houses, deep-set in luxuriant green, to dwell in pastoral seclusion and to ply their peaceful occupations undisturbed. Small wonder, too, that year after year there has been an annual festival of praise held there by the men and women of her artist colony, a festival wherein the beauty of Old Lyme—her gardens and wide-spreading trees, the surrounding Connecticut hills and valleys and the distant reaches of the sea—has been set afire with unflagging fervor. Just now, when the bees have turned from the flaming trumpet flower to the flaming phlox drummondii in all its glory, when on tree and trellis the ripening fruit makes glistening green globules in the sunlight and the corn is mid-dling high in the fields, the Lyme Art Association convenes for its twenty-second annual exhibition and invites the public to its new galleries—opened two summers ago and already mellow and vine-clad—during August and the first week in September.

The artists of Lyme are primarily preoccupied with landscape and it is the variety of mood and season on valley and rolling hill. It is a convention of painters working within the limits of moderate, conservative art, reflecting the simplicity and lyric charm of this New England countryside. Hardly a flicker of modernism disturbs the even tenor of this exhibition; brushmanship and pictorial thought offer no esoteric problems to the visitor. A high level of excellence is maintained and the exhibition as a whole is bright and pleasing. Those who stand out from the ranks—there are nearly 100 paintings and twice as many sketches listed—do so by their adherence to the inflexible right of individual investigation into the mysteries of nature. The tenacity with which they follow along a well-worn track besets many a fine painter and narrows them to the safe, remunerative practice of doing the expected thing over and over again until the art vanishes and the trick remains—to be seen through.

An almost undemonstrative landscape by Guy Wiggins of a wide stretch of rolling country, in the tender verdancy of early spring, contains the most untrammelled vision and technique in the exhibition; from the crumpling stone wall, in the immediate foreground, the scene goes hill-locking away by slow stages to the distant skyline, a persuasive succession of patches of sunlight and shadow, intervening shade, seen through a soft veiling of faint haze, charged with pale sunlight and wrought with such subtle variations of tints and textures that from corner to corner the painting maintains a constant appeal. Another successful canvas by the same artist is of the oft familiar ingredients of the Connecticut landscape—stone walls, rocky pasture land, slender

saplings, tangled thickets and bluish hills—but the freshness of vision and ardor of attack has brought it through to distinctive and individual outcome, which cannot be said for his large, too pallid winter piece, although it embodies much that gives Mr. Wiggins his place among contemporary painters; perhaps the design is too indeterminate to offset the snowy monotony.

Will Howe Foote cultivates one gallery with three ably rendered canvases, allowing his strong decorative instinct free play in an interior, a cross-river view of New London, and a charming fantasy of sun-drenched foliage thrown across a pool where reflected trees throw purple patches into the saffron water, and a lady declines in a mile-green skirt under a gay parasol; all three paintings are admirably composed, vibrant in color, and show an unusual clarity of vision. Bruce Crane, who is perhaps the originator of a certain hazy type of American landscape painting, has a typical and charming canvas of early morning light breaking through the mists, a distinguished piece of work and holding its own along with the more modern modes of pictorial procedure. Frank A. Bicknell and George M. Brunelle each show strong, well-made landscapes but here the well-worn formulas of the stylist militate against the pleasure of their otherwise excellent work. It is the case of the Corot hall-mark in latter day painting, where a too-obvious family resemblance in a painter's work makes for monotony, no matter how much technical he thrown into the balance.

Mention must be made of the splendid portraits of hunting dogs by Percival Roseau, as ever a feature of the Lyme exhibitions, and the faithful portrayals of cattle by Carlton Wiggins, after the manner of another generation. Charles Ebert's view of the Old Lyme church is attractive in color and composition, needing only a little of the Childe Hassam touch and go (technically speaking) to put it on the top line. William Chadwick's painting of "Late June," with the asparagus field in the foreground and the old house in the background, makes a fine spot of well-balanced color. Platt Hubbard strikes an individual note in his version of oak trees in their early spring blossoming; he has a sense of the old house in the background, and deals with his material almost loosely. Wilson Irvine catches a similar moment when nature is all of a mood and his "Great Ledge" is one of the fine things in the show.

The Museum Purchase Prize goes this year to Gregory Smith for his painting of an old house by moonlight although it gives a vague impression of faint afternoon sunlight rather than the nocturnal effect that the title implies. Ivan Olinsky, Clifford Grayson, and Robert Vonnob contribute the few canvases that deal with portraiture and there is single, charming miniature by Lydia Longacre. Lucien Abrams, Charles Vesin, Van Buren Magonigle, Frank V. DuMont, Eugene Higgins, George B. Burr, Everett Warner, Thomas W. Ball, and E. Maxwell Albert are some of other well-known painters represented. Four of Bessie Potter Vonnob's delicate, somewhat over-draped women in bronze give the only plastic note in the exhibition.

RALPH FLINT.

Septimus Power Would
Reform Australian Art

Special from Monitor Bureau

ADLAIDE, S. Australia, June 15—Septimus Power, Australian battle painter, criticizes trenchantly the present attitude of Australian art. He pleads for wider vision, and attacks vogue which have fixed themselves as traditions. Mr. Power wants Australia to climb above her little hilltop of parochial limitations, and see art from the mountain eminence of the world. His view is that, for Australia to buy pictures simply because they are by Australians, and present Australian subjects, is bunkum.

It is disinterested criticism, because, although Mr. Power was born in New Zealand, his great talent was developed in Australia, and is exclusively the possession of this country. In the realm of painting he is, and always will be, an Australian. The interview, which he has just given to the Adelaide Mail is proof of his broadmindedness and courageous outlook on the world of art.

Septimus Power was sent as an official artist to the western front during the World War. The vigor and realism of his animal painting are well-known in the world of art. Over everything he does is the atmosphere of action—light horsemen galloping into position have a gripping fidelity; guns on the move convey all the thrilling sense of intense mobility. He has been engaged by the Australian War Museum on work which will occupy three years. It is fine to think that he will be able to give us more of those stirring battle canvases to be handed down as art records of a world-shaking event. One of the pictures is to be the portrayal of 11 Australian generals conferring on horseback. "The Light Horse in Damascus" is regarded as probably the most striking of the many great battle scenes in this museum.

"What Australia needs to realize is that we can do more to advertise the Commonwealth, and get the right men for our land, by good posters than by any number of speeches, and photographs on the walls of Australian houses," Mr. Power says. "Not bush scenes, and fern gullies, but Australian life—the running of cattle, the bullock team, the mob at adobe, then being shorn. Not art exhibitions, not talks, not photographs, but first-class posters will bring young men to Australia, which will talk in pleasant language every time he takes a bus ride. But we are doing nothing. We have the men in Australia who can produce the posters, and we can do

the color work. When will Australia wake up?"

"We want the truth, and we want progress, and the only way is to be honest, to fight, to criticize, to oppose. The art gallery which buys a picture from a man who cannot paint, merely because he is an Australian, and the kind-hearted patron who gives a 25 note to an unemployable, are both charitable institutions."

"Ashes of Vengeance"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Apollo Theater, beginning Aug. 6, "Ashes of Vengeance," by H. B. Somerville. Produced by Joseph M. Schenck. Directed by Frank Lloyd. Starring Norma Talmadge.

The world's premiere of "Ashes of Vengeance," was enthusiastically received by an audience including many people prominent in theatrical and moving picture circles. It is a romance of sixteenth century France. Such careful attention is given to the correctness of scenery, costumes, and accessories of this elaborate and beautiful production, that it will probably mark a step forward toward the better type of moving pictures.

The story begins on the night of the massacre of the Huguenots. Young Rupert de Vrieac has agreed to act as manservant to the Comte de La Roche, an old family enemy. La Roche having saved the lives of De Vrieac and his fiancée, who is a Huguenot. His devotion and gentlemanly conduct soon win the admiration of Yoeland de Breux, sister to La Roche, but she nevertheless makes his situation as humiliating as possible, because of her hatred for his family. De Vrieac several times defends the lives of Yoeland and her younger sister at the risk of his own. Finally, after a particularly violent encounter with the disreputable Duc de Tours, La Roche decides to release him from his agreement, thus ending the old feud.

Miss Talmadge gives a beautiful performance as Yoeland, even if the costumes of this period do not become her as they might. Conway Tearle as Rupert de Vrieac does some good acting, but does not look like a Frenchman. The acting honors go to Wallace Beery as the Duc de Tours. His interpretation could scarcely be improved upon. Mr. Lloyd deserves great credit for his directorial work. The ballroom scene is one of the largest interior sets ever built.

Sir John Martin Harvey and an English company will be brought to America in October by Lee Shubert. Sir John probably will be seen in "Cord, Rex," a version of "Everyman," "Hamlet," and "The Taming of the Shrew."



"Late June," by William Chadwick. In the Twenty-Second Annual Old Lyme Exhibition

The Forthcoming Season at
the Old Vic, and Some History

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 27
THE autumn season at the Old Vic which reopens on Sept. 22 with a revival of "Love's Labour's Lost," will be memorable in a double sense. Nov. 8, the tercentenary of the publication of the First Folio of Shakespeare's works, is a date not to be overlooked, but interesting also, and significant, is the further fact that, following upon "Titus Andronicus," in October, the Old Vic management, with the production of "Troilus and Cressida," on Nov. 5, will have presented at that theater the whole of Shakespeare's authentic plays—36 in all—a feat never before accomplished, so far as I know, at any other playhouse in the world.

This remarkable achievement, and the First Folio Tercentenary will be fittingly celebrated tonight, on the evening of Nov. 7, the occasion of the second performance of "Troilus and Cressida," when those eminent Shakespeareans, Sir Sidney Lee and Sir Israel Gollancz, Messrs Stewart Headlam and William Poel—first representative of "Malvolio" at the Vic—Mr. Matheson Lang, and all other past Vic producers, will be present, as Miss Baylis hopes, in a house filled to the doors with true lovers of Shakespeare.

When one comes to consider them, in the light of past events and present circumstances, this lady's achievements at the Waterloo Road house are more than remarkable. Here was a young woman bent upon establishing, in a theater situated on the south side of the Thames, and in one of the poorest districts in London, a regular repertory company for the production of Shakespearean plays, and the improvement of an existing one for presenting opera in English, on an insignificant capital sum of well under £100.

Thus coldly set down, the undertaking sounds fantastically impossible, and would so have proved, in the charge of anyone not gifted with Miss Baylis' keen business acumen, her tact, her organizing faculty, her courage, her determination, and, best of all—as in the case of her aunt and predecessor, Miss Emma Cons—her assured faith that a great and worthy task having been entrusted to her, she would somehow be enabled successfully to perform it. Miss Baylis has said to me, more than once, "I have never felt that this work is altogether and only mine."

Miss Baylis has now been for 25 years at the Old Vic, and is the doyenne of London managers, but it was not until 1914 that the régime of the house, as we now know it, began first to take definite shape. In May of that year performances of Shakespeare were given, by a scratch company, after which the house was closed for the summer. Then came the war, and when Miss Baylis wished to start again, in the following September.

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and America, had their first operatic experience at the Old Vic.

The next great obstacle was the demand of the London County Council that certain alterations to the house should immediately be carried out. With the generous help of Mr. Now Sir George, Dance, that difficulty was overcome, and a new home for Morley College, housed hitherto in the dressing-rooms of the theater, was at last found, and a contract for purchase entered into. The threatened compulsory acquisition of a part of the site, by the Underground Railway Company at London, threatened, for a time, gravely to compromise the scheme; but that trouble is at an end, and the necessary works of alteration to and reinstatement of the theater can now forthwith be put in hand.

The company engaged to appear in September is not greatly changed in personnel from that of last season. In an established Waterloo Road favorite, Miss Florence Saunders, will return in place of Miss Florence Buckton, while a notable addition to the male portion of the cast will be Mr. Ion Swinley, whose fine work, in past years, for the Phoenix Society, many playgoers pleasantly remember.

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Letters French and English

Madame du Deffand: Lettres à Voltaire (Edition Boscard: Paris, 12 francs). In one of these admirable French prefates which explain everything to the reader and tell him exactly how to think about it, Monsieur Joseph Trabucco gives us a vivid picture of the life and mentality of Madame du Deffand (1697-1780), the writer of these letters. The correspondence with Voltaire covers the period between 1758 and 1775, when the brilliant Madame du Deffand was worn and disillusioned.

The interest of these letters is wholly individual; apart from adulation of Voltaire, they contain little but morbid outpourings of self-pity, cynical comments on a degenerate age, unanswered questionings, and dismal complainings. Yet they are worth reading, if only for the charm of their style, which is inimitably "French" in the best sense—clear, delicate, finished and sparkling with witty, deftly turned phrases. Incidentally, they also throw a not unfavorable sidelight on their recipient, Voltaire, who, on the whole, appears to have treated his exacting correspondent with patience and kindness.

Like Voltaire, Madame du Deffand had no orthodox creed. Faith, she says, is a gift of heaven, and consists in believing tenaciously what one cannot understand. For herself, she longs for nothing more than non-existence: as for others, "Que chacun pense et vive à sa guise, et laissez-voilà chacun par ses lunettes." Even prejudice, she argues, may be better than nothing at all. She begs Monsieur de Voltaire, the sworn lover of truth, to tell her candidly, has he found it? What has he to put in place of the errors he combats and destroys? Is there such a thing as reality? Writing of President Hénault, who disapproved of Voltaire's infidel views, she pleads: "Laissez, laissez au président sa façon de penser; si elle l'occupe, si elle le console, n'est-il pas trop heureux? Est-il quelque chose dans la vie qui ne soit pas illusion?"

Idealism might seem remote from a mentality so critical; yet Madame du Deffand, for lack of anything better, must needs idealize Voltaire. One may question how far her veneration is sincere—how much is mere diplomatic flattery of a genius whose vanity was well known. But the sense of need which plainly underlay it all is genuine. Voltaire stands to her for moral courage, for independence, vitality, freedom; he alone sees clearly and has a right to be heard; all the rest are false prophets. He sets the standard of taste; he is her touchstone; she calls him her only resource, her only consolation, the only man truly alive on earth. It is observed, however, that hints of disillusion appear in the later letters.

The Letters of George Meredith to Alice Meynell, 1898-1907. (London: The Nonesuch Press, 12s. 6d. net.) It was in 1895 that George Meredith, ever scanning the literary horizon with the deepest interest and expectancy,

South African Eisteddfod

CAPE TOWN, July 2 (Special Correspondence)—An attempt to compose definitely a South African music expressing the wild loneliness of the veldt or the brightness of the sun-washed spaces was seen in the compositions submitted for the South African Eisteddfod, held during the last three weeks of June in Cape Town. There were interesting examples of folk songs in both English and Dutch. The singing and the dancing showed much promise.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Light and Docile Steed"

TO have ridden the counties of Southern England on a bicycle for a full, round, golden month is to have enjoyed ample opportunity for meditation upon the merits and defects of an important mode of locomotion. One thinks of the defects on the up-hill climb, when his "push-bike" becomes a fetter and a clog; a monstrous and meaningless assemblage of rubber and steel; but he thinks with grateful delight of the merits and virtues when he tops the crest, climbs breathlessly into the saddle, and feels his servant of steel and rubber transform itself suddenly from Calliban into Ariel and become in the swift fresh rush of air the best imaginable substitute for wings. Reasting in the silver afterglow at some well-earned inn, one may merge these contrasted views of the bicycle into a solid and labor and repose, soon makes them both into full account, avoiding all excess of praise or reprobation. In such hours of dispassionate judgment the following notes have been jotted down, some of them among the tarts of Dartmoor where the terrors of the bicycle are most extreme, some of them in the cuckoo-haunted beech woods of Hampshire, and others in the parlors of village inns. Having striven to be quite impartial, I am somewhat surprised to find that all my notes are laudatory, that they are so many little pebbles of praise to the push-bike, grateful ejaculations of contentment with the cyclist's lot. But they must be left as they are.

One learns little from railroad or automobile travel; but bicycle riding, with its endless alternations of up and down, of labor and repose, soon makes a deep philosopher of any man. Very cogently it persuades one that all which goes up must come down, and that although there is toil on the steep, there is rest upon the heights. Steam and gasoline defraud us of these lessons which only muscle may profoundly learn, and so it comes that chauffeurs and commercial travelers are seldom remarkable for their wisdom and that all seasoned cyclists are very wise men.

In choosing a method of travel one should always have regard to the size of the country. The land of Wight, now, is of just the right size for walking, and therefore the railroad which runs across it looks oddly out of proportion. One would always be expecting to run into the sea before the engineer could stop the train. Aeroplanes were made for the wide expanse of America, and railroads for Europe, and some of our western states were obviously constructed for the automobile; but England fits the push-bike as the bean-pod fits the bean. Bicycles and England were made for each other.

Everyone in England rides a push-

bike as naturally and inevitably as a duck swims, from prince to peasant, from grandmother to infant just out of the cradle. Why this national addiction to a vehicle which in America two decades ago the automobile relegated to the junk heap? What we have here undoubtedly, is another example of a prevailing national trait, another instance of England's tenacious grip upon the past, of its making haste slowly, of its tendency to base the present upon the ages. Somewhere in England, I believe, there is an ice-cream parlor, and what could be more modern, more American—resting against a bit of Roman wall, and also a railroad station containing stones first cut for a medieval abbey. The great plain about Stonehenge, is now an aviation field. Nothing in this land is ever discarded, and nothing is set aside as a mere relic of the past; everything is used. Sir Walter Raleigh's castle at Sherborne provides a perfect setting for Shakespeare's plays and Glastonbury Abbey is the scene of annual musical festivals. And so the push-bike will trundle through the centuries beside the peasant's cart, the brougham, the motor-cycle, the automobile, the steam engine, while the aeroplane gnaws its way through the sky above. England never forgets.

To drive in an automobile in this land of high taxes, is to place oneself on the higher rungs of the social ladder and to undergo all the discomforts of that altitude, just as a ride in a farmer's cart places one at the other extreme. But the wise traveler will wish to avoid all classification. Therefore he should ride a push-bike, the true social leveler, the only democratic vehicle. Push-bike in hand, he may converse on terms of equality with shepherds of the open downs, with as much assurance as he may stand before kings.

A horse, I have sometimes thought, would do almost as well. A horse, when all is said, is handsomer than the best bicycle, it is more companionable, and probably it is more poetical, for the poetry of the push-bike is yet to be written. And yet—there is the extreme difficulty of lifting a horse over a stile. One cannot leave him for a week in a cloak room nor send him on to a distant city in a luggage van with a label pasted on his neck. In the matter of care and attention there is no comparison. The push-bike eats nothing but air; it drinks only a drop of oil in five hundred miles; it will sleep without a word responsive to a touch, and moving everywhere silently, with a velvet tread, leaving for my ears the rustle of wind among the summer leaves and the song of every bird.

One cannot stop a railroad train to gaze at a row of foxgloves or to watch the play of wattails along a river's brink. Automobiles move too rapidly for this land of minute and chance-strewn beauties, drinking the wind of their own speed, and all the best goods conceal themselves behind the trees until they are round the bend of the road. The motor cycle bores through the miles with so huge a shout of triumph as to drown the song of the lark. Give me, rather, the light and docile steed which goes wherever I will, through woodland paths and grass-grown lanes, stopping by the farmer's gate, halting under the way-faring tree for any length of slumberous noonday, and then on again without a word responsive to a touch, and moving everywhere silently, with a velvet tread, leaving for my ears the rustle of wind among the summer leaves and the song of every bird.

John Woolman

On certain rare occasions there have been men born whose dispositions are of so tender, so pure, so refined a nature, that, whether they will or no, in their journey through life, they find themselves constantly at odds with the accepted usages of this tough world. Such a man was . . . John Woolman of New Jersey. . .

The forefathers of an excellent and exhaustive new edition of John Woolman contains his picture and as one looks at the old, woodcut-like portrait, one is amazed to think that this humble tradesman, by the simple method of being true to himself, should have won the affections of men and women. "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart and love the early Quakers," wrote Charles Lamb in the "Essays of Elia"; and there have been many who have followed his advice to their infinite relief and edification. Again and again, as we read the pages of his journal, our complacency is touched to the quick. In sentence after sentence this colonial tailor reveals a refinement of nature, a gentleness of conscience, a sanctity of thought which is as affecting as certain of the more lovely and tragic chapters of the New Testament. Indeed, we can scarce peruse a single page of this book without feeling that our own sophisticated reactions are altogether obtuse beside the direct, unaffected goodness of this simple man.

As quite a young man, John Woolman makes an avowal of that open secret, the understanding of which contributes so much to happiness in this world. "I saw that a humble life with the Blessing of the Lord, might live on a little." He perceived that most people were "too much clogged with the things of this life," seeing that merchandise is "attended with much care and cumber." Whenever, therefore, his own business showed signs of prospering unduly, he felt a "stop in my mind" and a strong inclination to "live according to pure wisdom and cease from any inordinate desire after wealth." He even went so far as to advise his customers to go elsewhere, whereby he was delivered from "the entangling expenses of a curious, delicate, luxurious life" and felt himself free to repair to his own apple-yard, where he would spend "a good deal of time hewing, grafting, trimming, and inoculating."

What a lovable figure he must have presented in his orchard, as he busied himself with his pruning-knife, his quaint, woodcut . . . head "covered with a hat the natural color of the fur!" The purchasing of this hat had at one time exercised him much. For years he had felt scruples against wearing any dyed articles, and yet had been equally "apprehensive of being looked upon as one affecting singularity." He has given us the sequel of the matter in his own delightful words: "While that Singularity was only for his sake, on this account I was under close exercise of mind in the time of our General Spring meeting 1762 . . . being then deeply bowed in

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The Detmold Brothers

THE "Lotus Pool" is one of the few etchings executed by Edward Detmold alone. Brother of Maurice, these two artists lived and worked together within a few years ago. Working as they often did upon the same plate they seem to be two men of one mind and hand. Their taste was the taste and their vision so identical that it is impossible to trace with definiteness the handwork of one or other of the brothers in a composite plate.

The Detmold brothers were twins born in 1883. Educated chiefly under the care of an uncle devoted to natural history they began to exhibit at the Royal Academy at the age of thirteen. A year later they were actually etching. Their earliest attempts, crude and faltering, were made from animals, insects and birds, not from life, but from specimens preserved in the Natural History Museum.

By 1898 their work had achieved astonishing results. Boldness, technical ability and a study of Japanese methods enabled them to produce what are now considered some of the finest animal studies ever made. Color printing, too, about this time occupied their attention; and although sometimes used with perfection as it has achieved since in other hands.



"The Lotus Pool." From an Etching by E. J. Detmold

Mut und Freude

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Spirit before the Lord, was made willing to speak for a Hat of the natural colour of fur (and did so). It would seem that his misgivings had not been altogether without foundation, for he tells us significantly that there were those who "carried shy of me."—Llewellyn Powys, in "Thirteen Worthies."

Afternoon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I will lay me down, here upon the hill—
Far below, the town, miniature and still;
Here, the tossing pines, where the August breeze
Stirs a murmured song of blue, distant seas;
Here white clouds go by, capped with summer snow,
Here the trail creeps past, winding far below.

I will lay me down, wholly motionless,
Needles sitting brown on my sun-warmed dress;
I will watch the world, keen through half-closed eyes—
Every leaf that stirs, every butterfly's
flutters, ants that crawl, birdflies a-wing—
I will note them all, every living thing.

Till the day is done, and the night descends,
And the town lights mark where the hill trail ends.

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

Art Revealing

Raphael has made infantile grace obvious to unmaterial eyes; Turner opened to many a preoccupied vision the wonders of atmosphere; Constable guided our perception of the casual phenomena of wind; Landseer, that of the natural language of the brute creation; Lely, of the coiffure; Michelangelo, of physical grandeur; Rolfe, of fish; Gerard Dow, of water; Cypri, of meadows; Cooper, of cattle; Stanfield, of the sea; and so on through every department of pictorial art. Insensibly these quiet but persuasive teachers have made every phase and object of the material world interesting, ennobled them with more or less of romance, by such revelations of their latent beauty and meaning; so that, thus instructed, the sunset and the pastoral landscape, the moss-grown arch and the craggy seashore, the twilight grove and the awaying cornfield, an old mill, a peasant, light and shade, form and feature, perspective and anatomy, a smile, a gesture, a cloud, a waterfall, weather-stains, leaves, deer—every object in nature, and every impress of the elements, speaks more distinctly to the eye and more effectively to the imagination.—Henry T. Tuckerman.

Possession

Somewhere my dream awaits me—
It matters not that I had the wrong person.
Maybe I called it Hyacinth, when it was Starfruit;
Maybe I called it the East Wind, when it was the Moonmist.
—Muriel Strode.

DER Umstand, dass viele Religionslehrer die Notwendigkeit des materiellen Opferbringens und des Kreuztragens so sehr betonten, hat einen grossen Teil der Christenheit der rechtmässigen Freude beraubt, die mit der Religion Hand in Hand gehen sollte. Man hat sich daran gewöhnt, in Verbindung mit Religion an lange Gesichter, ja nur allmählich an Trübsal zu denken, und das trotz der vielen nicht misszuverstehenden Verheissungen der Freude und Ermahnungen zur Freudenheiligkeit in der Heiligen Schrift. Ohne Zweifel hat es zu allen Zeiten Christen gegeben und gibt es auch heute Christus, die in dieser Beziehung eine erfreuliche Ausnahme bilden.

Als Ehrenrektor der St. Andrews Universität sagte Sir James Barrie kürzlich in einer Ansprache: "Mut und Freude sind zwei Tugenden, die schon vielen durchs Leben geholfen haben." Mut und Freude—welche schöne Zusammenstellung! Und wenn man nur einen Augenblick darüber nachdenkt, erkennt man, dass sie in der Tat völlig untrennbar sind, besonders wenn Gott als die unendliche, unaufhörliche, nie versagende Quelle des Mutes und der Freude erkannt wird. Jesus konnte zu seinen Jüngern sagen: "Eure Freude soll niemand von euch nehmen," weil er wusste, dass Freude von Gott stammt und darum so unveränderlich wie die Quelle. Was Gott gibt, kann nicht von uns genommen werden, wenn wir den Menschen als das Kind Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, erkennen und freudig bereit sind, Seine herrlichen Gaben mit allen zu teilen; denn wir wissen, dass jedes Kind Gottes alles Gute durch Widerspiegelung besitzt, das Liebe unparteilich ist und für alle wirkt.

Das führt uns auf geradem Wege zu der Erkenntnis und der Anerkennung der Tatsache, dass diese Kundwerden Gottes, des Guten, weder in noch von der Materie sind, noch von ihr, von einer Person, einem Orte oder einer bestimmten Umgebung abhängig sein können. Wir erkennen auch, dass Materie, Personen, Orte und Umgebungen weder unsern Mut und unsere Freude, noch irgendeine andre dem Menschen von seinem Hebelvollen Vater-Mutter Gott verliehene Gabe zu schmälern, herabzuwürdigen oder zu zerstören imstande sind. Sogar die materiellen Gesinnungen geben zu, dass die Materie weder Freude, Zufriedenheit noch Glück bringen kann, ja, oft sind gerade diejenigen, die materiell am reichsten begütert sind, die am wenigsten Zufriedenen und Glücklichen.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft legen folgerichtig dar, dass Mut und Freude des Menschen rechtmässiges und unveräusserliches Erbe sind. Die Voraussetzung zu diesem Schlusse ist die grobe grundlegende Tatsache, dass Gott, das Gute, das göttliche Prinzip von allem, was wirklich und wahrhaftig besteht, allmächtiges, all-

gegenwärtiges und allwirkendes Gemüt ist. Könnte uns etwas mit mehr Mut und grösserer Freude erfüllen? Christus Jesus bewies vollkommen und endgültig—und durch die Christliche Wissenschaft wird es auch in unserm Zeitalter bewiesen—, dass das Böse, einschliesslich der Krankheit, der Sünde und des Todes mit all den sie begleitenden Ängsten, unwirklich ist, —eine Verneinung, ohne Grundlage und ohne Macht. Das mag manchem erstauulich, ja unglaublich vorkommen; aber es kann von jedem aufrechten und demütigen Menschen auf seine Wahrheit hin geprüft werden, wenn er die göttlichen Regeln befolgen will, nach denen die Christliche Wissenschaft bezeugt wird, und die von Mrs. Eddy im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift," so klar dargelegt sind, dass ein Kind sie verstehen und anwenden kann. Auf Seite 368 dieses erleuchteten und Erleuchtungs bringenden Buches gibt Mrs. Eddy kurz und bündig den Grund an für den Mut eines Christlichen Wissenschafters. Sie sagt: "Das Vertrauen, welches die Wissenschaft einflösst, liegt in der Tatsache, dass Wahrheit wirklich, und der Irrtum unwirklich ist." In Uebereinstimmung mit den Lehren der Bibel erklärt sie, dass alles im menschlichen Erleben, das nicht das Gute, Gesundheit, Harmonie, Freiheit und geistige Macht zum Ausdruck bringt, als Irrtum zu betrachten ist. Lernen wir die Dinge auf diese Weise erkennen, dann sehen wir auch, dass die Disharmonie überwinden werden kann, und dann weicht die zaghafte Hoffnung, um mutigem, auf den Felsen des geistigen Verständnisses gegründeten Glaubens Raum zu geben. Das aufdämmernde Licht dieses Verständnisses ruft die schlummernde Freude wach, damit sie dem Mut Gesellschaft leiste, und so geht die Verheissung des Psalmenisten in Erfüllung: "Aber des Morgens ist Freude."

Alles also, was den Christen seines festen Mutes und seiner dauernden Freude berauben möchte, ist die blosse Annahme, das Böse sei wirklicher und mächtiger als Gott, das Gute, —eine Annahme, die kein Christ vernünftigerweise als wahr annehmen kann, und zwar aus dem einfachen aber überzeugenden Grunde, dass Christus Jesus, der Meister-Christ und unser Wegweiser, jede Erscheinungsform, jeden Zustand, jeden Anspruch und jede Kundwerdung des Bösen durch sein Verständnis von der Allmacht des Guten überwand.

Die geistige Einsicht in diese beweisbaren Tatsachen erzeugt einen mutigen und freudigen Gemütszustand, der über die hoffnungslose, sorglose Lebensauffassung der Welt und die Phärlerei des menschlichen Willens, die oft für Mut angesehen wird, weit hinausragt. Wer dieses Verständnis

Courage and Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE of the emphasis placed on material sacrifice and cross-bearing by many religious teachers, the rightful association of joy with religion has been sadly missed by a large part of Christendom. Religion has become known as long-faced and almost dolorous in too many instances; this, too, in spite of the many definite Scriptural promises and admonitions regarding joy. To be sure, there have been, and are now, notable examples of Christian men and women who furnish cheering exceptions.

Speaking as lord rector of St. Andrews University, Sir James Barrie recently said, "Courage and joy—these are the two virtues which have supported many a man in his walk through life!" Courage and joy—what a fine combination! A moment's thought, however, shows them to be quite inseparable, especially when God is recognized as the source—the infinite, unfaltering, unfailing source—of both courage and joy. Because Jesus knew that joy is God's gift, and is therefore as unalterable as its divine source, he said to his disciples, "Your joy no man taketh from you." Whatever God gives is ever ours as we identify man as the child of God, divine Mind, and as we are gladly willing to share such good gifts with all by seeing that because of Love's impartial nature and activity all of good belongs by reflection to each of God's children.

This logically leads to a discernment and acknowledgment of the correlative fact that these expressions of God, good, are never in, of, or dependent upon matter, upon person, place, or environment. Nor can matter, person, place, or environment diminish, debase, or destroy joy and courage, or any of the good gifts bestowed on man by his loving Father-Mother God. Even the materially-minded theorist admits that matter does not, cannot, confer joy, satisfaction, and happiness. Fewer than those having the largest amount of material possessions are far from being the most contented and happy.

The teachings of Christian Science logically show that it is man's rightful, inalienable heritage to be both courageous and joyous. The premise from which this conclusion is deduced is the great basic fact that God, good, the divine Principle of all that is real and true, is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient Mind. Could anything be more courage-compelling and joy-inspiring? That all evil, including sickness, sin, and death, with their

bestial, welsa: "Wahrheit ist immer der Sieger," wie Mrs. Eddy in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" (S. 380) sagt. Daher weiss er auch, dass er bei jeder Prüfung der Freude des Sieges sicher ist, wenn er sein Denken und Leben mit den Forderungen des göttlichen Prinzips in Einklang bringt und aufrichtig wünscht, dass in allen Dingen der Wille Gottes geschehe. Der wissenschaftliche Christ empfindet darum stets wahrhafte Freude und zusehender Mut.

Herrick in August

Here, in one bright season, are daffodils and violets, primroses and gilliflowers, Millions of Lillies mix with Roses, tulips, pansies, marigolds, daisies, the cherry and the oak, laurels, and cypresses, grapes and strawberries, spring standing side by side with purple harvest and cozy winter. Here are all exquisite scents, new rain on turf and tree, the smoke of quaint poetical sacrifices;

The smell of mornings milk, and cream; Butter of Cowslips mix with them; Of rosted warden, or bak'd pear; "The flower of blooming clove," "essences of Jessamine," honey just brought in by bees, spiced wines, incomparable possets; the perfumes of youth and love and joy. Here, too, are delicate forms and precious colours, smooth narratives of a hundred rural customs chosen because they fit fine verses, and whimsical little odes and graces before meat and thanksgivings and creeds and prayers, such as no other poet ever uttered.

Nowhere else has adoration better lent itself to union with politeness than in this counsel to children: Honour thy Parents; but good manners call Thee to adore thy God, the first of all.

He tricks out his raptures of devotion with the blithest figures of speech:

Lord, I am like to Mistletoe, Which has no root, and cannot grow, Or prosper, but by that same tree It clings about; so I by Thee;

He could be passionate enough about his calling; but he saw his world as images of marble, as pictures of gold set in silver, as charming ancient stories come to life again yet still with the dignity of remembered perfectness about them. It is a defence against August to remember the happy commentary upon Herrick which Dryden wrote when he imitated the lines to Perilla—

Then shall my ghost not walk about, but keep Still in the coole, and silent shades of sleep— In that admirable invitation to another cool world:

When, tired with following nature, you think fit To seek repose in the cool shades of wit. —Carl van Doren, in "The Roving Critic."

attendant fears, is unreal, negative, baseless, and impotent, was proved completely and conclusively by Christ Jesus, and is again being proved in this age by Christian Science. This statement may seem startling, even incredible; but it can be verified by any honest, humble person who will apply the divine rules of Christian Science practice, which are so plainly stated by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that children can readily apprehend and apply them. On page 265 of this inspired and inspiring book Mrs. Eddy succinctly states the reason for the Christian Scientists' courage in these words: "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal." In line with the Bible teaching, she makes it plain that everything in human experience which does not speak of good, of health, harmony, freedom, and spiritual dominion is to be classified as error. When thus recognized, these discords can be seen as conquerable; and then faint hope gives place to courageous faith, based on the rock of spiritual understanding. The dawn of this light of understanding awakens slumbering joy to keep company, thus fulfilling the Psalmist's promise, "Joy cometh in the morning."

All that can interfere with the Christian's continuing courage and joy, then, is simply a belief that evil is more real and powerful than God's good,—a belief which no Christian can consistently accept as true, for the simple, but convincing reason that Christ Jesus, the master Christian and our Way-shower, overcame every phase, condition, claim, and manifestation of evil by means of his understanding of the omnipotence of good. The spiritual understanding of these demonstrable facts engenders a mental state and attitude of courage and joy which far transcends the world's "happy go lucky" definition of optimism, and also the human will bravado which often passes as courage. He who has this understanding knows that, as Mrs. Eddy states in Science and Health (p. 380), "Truth is always the victor." Therefore he is assured that as he conforms his thinking and living to the demands of divine Principle and is honestly willing to have God's will done in all things, he will taste the joy of victory in every trial that confronts him. The scientific Christian, then, is ever truly joyous and ever quietly courageous.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923

EDITORIALS

It was a sound instinct that led monarchs of old to exact from their subjects wishes for the long life of the royal personage. "O king, live for ever," was the cry of Daniel from the den of lions, and the phrase finds constant repetition in the Scriptures. The "vivas" of the Italians, the "Vive le Roi" of the French in the days of the monarchy, and the "God save the King" of the British today all spring from the conviction, inborn and deep-rooted in the human breast, that the well-wishing of the multitude cannot but find its reflection in the physical well-being of him to whom the tribute is paid.

Mental Support for the President

In republics this tribute is too often denied. Americans take the tune of "God Save the King," and set to it words expressive of devotion to their nation—"My Country 'Tis of Thee." No national hymn of a republic, nor even any song approaching the dignity of a national air, expresses devotion to any office, or individual. The nation itself evokes the open expression of loyalty. Its chiefest heads are held to be but the servants of the people, and professions of loyalty are made to the nation—the common master of all.

This is, perhaps, as it should be. But with the abandonment of the old-time effusive loyalty to individuals has come a tendency to criticize harshly, to denounce violently, men holding high office in republics. The practice is not merely unintelligent and stupid politically; it is inhuman, cruel, and even destructive in its results. The Monitor has commented more than once upon the almost unbearable material burdens which the duties of their office impose upon the presidents of the United States. Common opinion holds that in more than one instance of a President who passed on during his term, the exactions of his office were responsible for his physical collapse. That well may be, but the spirit is a more sensitive medium than the body, and it is time to consider the effect upon it of a nation-wide chorus of criticism and detraction. The world has not yet attained full comprehension of the influence of one mind upon another, yet there must be recognition of the malign influence of a multitude of minds all with one accord predicting the failure or downfall of a single individual. Against such aggressive mental suggestion the unprotected individual has little chance.

The people of the United States, the people of any republic, indeed, should gravely consider this mental menace to the well-being and even to the lives of their leaders. For its existence the exigencies of party government afford no excuse. Measures can be discussed, rather than men. Even the fitness of individuals for the offices they hold, or to which they aspire, can be questioned without the expression of malice or the exercise of mental suggestion in a way intended to be destructive. And, above all, the President of the United States should have back of him the united mental and spiritual force of the Nation. Why should there be withdrawn from him that earnest personal loyalty which the British, for example, always manifest toward their King? And if it shall be withdrawn, can a nation half-heartedly behind its elected chief expect from him the same efficiency, the same single-minded endeavor, that is possible to the monarch who has the whole-hearted support of his people?

The Monitor has deplored the fact that because the President is head of a party, as well as head of the Government, the tasks attaching to his office are unbearably multiplied. And it is precisely because he remains, while in office, the head of his party, that he is made the target for the slings and arrows of outrageous partisan detraction. Perhaps in time the President may be freed of his merely partisan functions. Until that time comes, the citizen who holds the good of the Nation, and the dictates of common humanity, superior to party promptings, will strive to uphold, by thought and word, the strength and well-being of one who is so greatly the object of the thought of the Nation.

Without intending to make any invidious comparisons, it still provides an illuminating commentary on the diplomatic situation in Great Britain and the United States to recall that the latter country pays its ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries less than half the amount paid by Great Britain to its representatives in the same countries.

Moreover, in only two capitals of the world does the pay of the principal diplomatic representative of the United States exceed that of his British colleague, namely, Albania and Mexico. In nearly all of the other thirty-seven the British salary is far greater than the American, in some instances the disparity being almost unbelievable, the British representative to France, for example, receiving more than \$80,000 and the American the pittance for the position of \$17,500.

If America were numbered among the poor countries of the world such a state of affairs would be easily understandable, but, so far is this from being the case that it is actually very much the richest country on the globe. It certainly appears to be shortsighted policy for America to pay its Ambassador to Great Britain, for instance, so little that it is not enough even to keep up the "gift embassy," which, it may be remembered, was presented to America by J. P. Morgan. It simply means that ambassadorial posts of this nature can only be accepted by extremely wealthy men, which amounts to little more than putting a premium on worldly goods which is not justified by other experiences.

Another phase of the situation is also noteworthy. Of the thirty-nine embassies to which the two countries send representatives, Great Britain owns twenty-six and

rents thirteen, while America owns only ten and rents twenty-nine. In this connection the former country is preparing to spend more than \$120,000 in Latin-America merely for acquiring land sites for the construction of embassies and legations, and has recently appropriated nearly \$150,000 to build a legation in Panama. At the present time the United States owns four embassies and legations in these countries. If Congress maintains its present attitude toward America's foreign service, however, Great Britain may easily obtain a stronger foothold upon this section of the world than its northern neighbor. And if it does, America will have no one to blame except itself. Wisdom and fair dealing ought presumably to be looked for from a country as important as the United States, and in the diplomatic service, as in any other line of activity, the workman is justified in feeling that he is worthy of his hire.

It is happily apparent that there will be little inclination to use tomorrow as a holiday—as a day of merry-making. Not only have the governors of the various states in their proclamations requested that the occasion be held as one of mourning, but unofficially, on every side, come evidences that the leisure given to emphasize a great national bereavement will not be employed in pursuit of pleasure. Railroads are cutting off excursion trains, the directors of golf clubs are requesting that none use the links, theaters and film houses will very generally be closed, innumerable social events set for the day have been called off.

This is quite as it should be. The Nation's sorrow for its lost Executive is very poignant, real and unaffected. For Harding, the man, quite as much as for Harding, the President, there is mourning in innumerable hearts. That grief will best be manifested in the quiet and thoughtful observance of the day, which all in authority, the President, governors and municipal executives, have asked be held sacred to the memory of one who gave the best that was in him to the public service. If there be thought other than of sorrow, it should take the form of support and encouragement of the one who takes up the heavy burden that Warren G. Harding has laid down. The Nation that is a unit in grieving that one devoted man should have been broken by the cares of a too-exacting office should be equally united in the hope that in some way these cares may be lightened to his successor.

Yesterday, in the Capitol of the United States, the late President's pastor read in solemn tones from the Holy Scriptures this verse:

He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

It was these words that Warren Harding caused to be read on the occasion of his inauguration. According to their spirit and their truth, he ordered his life. The solemn phrase resounds at the last ceremonies conducted in his honor. Upon their thoughts, and upon the service of the man who made them his ruling maxim, we may well reflect in the leisure of tomorrow.

THAT the people of the United States are more than willing to accord President Coolidge a full measure of backing in his newly imposed duties was indicated unmistakably in the manner in which a resolution denouncing him as "a reactionary and a foe to Labor" was received, when read by a member of the resolutions committee at a city convention of the Socialist Party of New York the other day. "So great was the uproar," says a news item describing the incident, "that order was restored with difficulty, but not until after the chairman had ordered the resolution back to the committee for revision." In a situation of stress such as the present one, it is rapidly becoming generally realized that unity of purpose and support are far more important than the upholding of petty personal views and opinions.

A NEW Conservative Administration has been installed at the seat of government in the Province of Ontario. After less than four years of experiment with a Farmer-Labor coalition, made up of representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario and the Independent Labor Party, the electorate went very decidedly back to party politics. The Conservatives were returned with a clear majority over all groups, including the Liberal Party.

Allowance must be made for the effect of the split vote in three-cornered contests: with several candidates running in one constituency, the tendency is to divide the majority of votes ineffectively between Liberal and Labor, or Liberal and Farmer, candidates. The Conservatives calculated to benefit from this situation when they opposed the proposal, in the last Legislature, to introduce the alternative vote for three-cornered contests. But the Conservative majority is so pronounced, there is no doubt about the failure of the Farmer-Labor coalition to retain the confidence of the electorate.

In justice to former Premier Drury, it cannot fairly be said that the return of the Province to the Conservative Party came about through faulty leadership or seriously deficient administration. Mistakes were made: the Conservatives were particularly effective in criticizing the heavy increase in public expenditure during the Drury Administration. They were mistakes of inexperience, however, rather than of mal-administration. They cast no shadow on the integrity of the Farmer leader and the men associated with him in carrying on government.

Perhaps the main lesson to be derived from Ontario's political experiment is that it is more difficult to lead the community away from allegiance to party than it seemed after the 1919 election result. The Farmer-Labor campaigners were probably more surprised to find themselves elected to office in 1919 than they were to find themselves

A Day of Commemoration

out again this year. While in office, they must have learned, to some extent, that the temporary swing away from the Conservative Party did not mean all that it seemed on the surface.

The sudden conversion of many farmers after the war, to the doctrines of the United Farmers of Ontario, did not mean the new understanding of politics, from the co-operative point of view, that opponents of the bi-party system hoped for. Whatever it meant, Ontario is safely back in the Conservative fold, apparently for the next few years. At the same time, it should be realized that what is called Conservative is not necessarily reactionary. The new provincial Premier, Howard Ferguson, is pledged to the maintenance of the Ontario Temperance Act. The former Conservative Administration introduced prohibition in Ontario. An outstanding example of efficient public ownership of public utilities, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, came, too, under a Conservative Premier, Sir James Whitney; and the present chairman of the commission, Sir Adam Beck, is a Minister in the new Government.

ONE of the most gratifying developments in the business situation in recent months has been the remarkable recuperation of the railway systems of the United States. As everyone knows, they were in deplorable condition at the close of the war. They were in bad shape, both financially and physically, when the Government handed them back to private control. Their wonderful recovery has been due to the good general business of the country and to the fact that railway managements set about with great energy to rehabilitate the roads and put them in better shape for handling the increased traffic. The shippers' strike seriously checked the improvement program, and was a costly undertaking for all transportation companies, as well as for the men who went on strike. But even this handicap has been largely overcome. This is seen in the fact that, although freight car loadings have been the largest in history, there is still a comfortably large surplus of cars. Net earnings have shown a consistent growth notwithstanding the higher cost of everything entering into operating expenses, indicating greater efficiency on the part of railway managements. The railroad companies are consequently in position to handle the increased traffic during the crop-moving period in an economical and efficient manner. It is, therefore, anticipated that the remaining months of the year will be profitable ones for practically all lines.

While the enormous business of the country this year has been responsible for the heavier traffic of the railroads, the latter have contributed in an important way to the country's general prosperity. Hundreds of millions have been spent on roadbed and equipment, and many more millions are still to be spent in that way. This means continued good business for the equipment companies, steel companies, and allied industries for an indefinite period.

The change of administration at Washington has not caused any disturbance or turmoil in the business world—a deserved tribute to the American form of government, and betokens the confidence that is generally reposed in President Coolidge. The passing of President Harding has been deeply lamented by business men regardless of the political factor, and the one bright spot in the situation is the fact that the country has in President Coolidge a man who can be thoroughly relied upon to conduct the affairs of his office justly and efficiently to meet the needs of the people.

What next year may bring forth no one knows. The year of a presidential election is usually one of uncertainty, and a cautious attitude is generally entertained by industry and commerce. However, if there should be a clearing up in the foreign skies, world prosperity would abound, for it is generally admitted that the reparations question is the only serious obstacle to great industrial progress.

Editorial Notes

It is sincerely to be hoped that the faith of Dr. Theodore G. Soares, head of the department of practical theology at the University of Chicago, as expressed in an address at the Institute for Religious Education at Isles of Shoals, N. H., regarding the future of the League of Nations, is justified. "The cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches," declared Dr. Soares, "choked the beneficent ideals of the League, just as the thorns to which they were likened choked the good seed in the Bible parable. . . . But some of the seeds of this ideal have fallen on good ground and will bring forth fruit abundantly."

A RECENT demonstration of the progress which has been made in the adaptation of wireless receiving sets with concealed aërials to private motor cars was made in Windsor Great Park, England, so successfully that it calls up wonderful vistas of possibilities for the future. Some fifty people in a fleet of automobiles were driven to the park and while there in their closed cars heard comfortably and clearly a broadcast concert. The apparatus was neatly fitted into the cars and, beyond a small covered switch-box fixed near the seats, and the head pieces, was completely invisible.

IT OUGHT to be possible to chronicle the fact that Henry Ford has let contracts for electrifying his D. T. & I. railroad without incurring the charge of boosting him for President. Indeed, there are those who think that his notable achievements in industrial organization, and his constant enlargement of the field of employment, afford the best possible reason for not shutting him up in the White House to pass upon the qualifications of fourth-class postmasters.

The Evolution in Greece

By CRAWFORD PRICE

ATHENS, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—It is by no means easy to dissociate the war-time view of Greek politics from the developments which have recently taken place in that sorely tried kingdom. There has been a tendency—invariably under the circumstances—to regard Hellas as divided into two groups, the one being Venizelist and pro-Entente, and the other Royalist and pro-German. At no time was this differentiation really justified, for, with the exception of an active minority, the Royalists were anti-Venizelists at home and neutralists in matters of foreign policy. The critical developments since the conclusion of the Mudros Armistice, however, have very drastically changed the entire outlook, and the situation in Greece today is such as commands the close attention of other members of the community of nations.

Two factors may be said to have dictated the course of events since the Mudros Armistice; of these, the greater was the war in Asia Minor, and the lesser the attempt of the respective parties in power to govern the country through an oligarchy. Thus, when Venizelos was defeated at the elections in 1920, we were faced, not so much with a demonstration of ingratitude for all the great Cretan had accomplished for Hellas, as with a revolt against the sufferings occasioned by the prolongation of the Anatolian campaign on the one hand, and against the oppressive régime established by a Venizelist camarilla at home on the other. If, upon his return, the late King Constantine had had the courage to end the war with Turkey and set up a really constitutional régime at home, all might have been well. But there is little doubt that the late monarch was a mere puppet in the hands of the Gounarist clique, who insisted upon prosecuting the war and continued to rule Greece by autocratic, tyrannical methods.

Circumstances, therefore, produced the beginnings of a Center Party, and there is every reason to believe that the recent military revolution was engineered by a curious combination of Venizelists and Royalists who set the interests of their country before any of their political leaders. For the same reason, the revolution met with general support in the country. It was heralded as a very necessary break-away from the old political feud, and its supporters undoubtedly believed that the revolutionary government would take speedy steps to hold new and free elections and restore untrammelled constitutional government.

These anticipations have up to the present not been realized, but there are signs that an election may shortly be brought about. There exist, of course, many in Greece who regard the present military oligarchy as the savior of the country, and who are ready to applaud its every action. But, on the other hand, there is undoubtedly a great body of public opinion which formerly supported the revolution, but which revolts against many of its methods, and considers that, by maintaining itself in office, it has destroyed its own justification. This movement probably commenced with the execution of the Royalist ministers—an act which shocked opinion in Greece almost as much as abroad. But it has gained full force from the apparent determination of the revolutionaries to cling to office, and their attempt (successful up to this moment) to sidetrack the holding of parliamentary elections. In the meantime, a régime as illiberal as that established by the successive Venizelist and Royalist governments has been set up by the revolutionaries, with the result that the present Government, whatever its qualities, is now regarded with hostility both by the anti-Venizelist sections of the population and also by a section of the Venizelist Party itself.

It is to this political evolution that Greece owes the formation of its Center (Radical) Party, which, from small beginnings, has gained rapidly in strength, and which in the opinion of many competent observers would be returned to office if the revolutionaries could be forced to hold the promised elections. These people describe themselves as the opponents both of Venizelism and the "old gang" of Royalist politicians; they declare that Venizelism, with its extreme aspirations abroad and its "destruction of the liberties of the Greek people" at home, is the principal cause of the miseries under which Greece labors today. As to the "old gang," the Radicals assert that the reaction against them was the genesis of their party, and they resolutely oppose the restoration of the political system with which they were associated.

Not the least interesting thing about the Radicals is their choice of a leader. As a general rule, in Greece a political personality arises and gathers round him a party, which rarely survives the leader's disappearance from the arena. In this latest case, however, the party itself was first formed and then proceeded to select its chief. The choice fell upon General Jean Metaxas, who may perhaps be regarded as the embodiment of its program.

Metaxas is not a politician. He is probably one of the most brilliant military strategists in Europe today—a fact which will be appreciated by those who followed at close quarters his masterly conduct of the Greek campaigns of 1912 and 1913. He broke with Venizelos in the beginning of 1915, when he declined, on military grounds, to agree to the participation of the Greek Army in the attack on the Dardanelles, except under such conditions as he considered would insure success. While the King was opposed to the Asia Minor enterprise, Metaxas remained an ardent supporter of his monarch; but when, on his return to Greece, the King acceded to the Gounarist demand to prosecute the war against Turkey, he withdrew from his Royalist association and had no intercourse with Constantine until the eve of the recent revolution. It will be seen that General Metaxas has always opposed Greek ambitions in Asia Minor, and, since it is to those ambitions that the present plight of Hellas must be attributed, it is easy to understand why the new party has turned to him for leadership and guidance.

With an exceptionally brilliant man at their head, and a policy which must commend itself to a large section of the population, there would seem to be no reason why the Radicals should not exercise an important influence on the future of Greece. The measure of support enjoyed in the country by the revolutionaries cannot definitely be estimated, but it is the fact that the "old gang" are nonexistent as a political factor, while the old Venizelists are now divided up into several factions. In the opinion of the onlooker, it must obviously be desirable that the long overdue elections should be held without further delay, for until this is done it will be impossible to inaugurate anything in the nature of a stable régime.

While Metaxas is an able leader, there are signs that he will meet considerable opposition from scattered elements in other parties which may be gathered under one banner. Alexander Zaimis is mentioned as the possible leader of these groups, in which case Greece might find itself divided between the respective coalitions.